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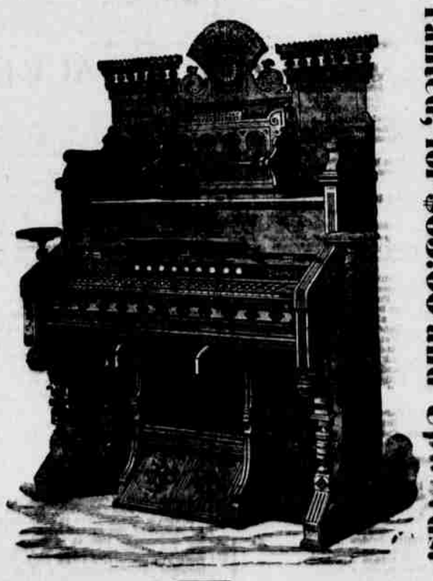

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL XXII, NO 6
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 45

A TALE OF THREE LIONS.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

"The night was almost entirely dark now for the moon had quite set and the clouds had covered up the stars, so that the only light that we had came from the fire, which by this time was burning up brightly again. But, as you know, firelight is absolutely useless to shoot by, it is so uncertain, and besides it penetrates but a very little way into the darkness, although if one is in the dark outside one can see it from so far away

"Presently the oxen, after standing still for a moment, suddenly winded the lion and did what I feared they would—began to 'skrek,' that is, to try and break loose from the trektow to which they were tied, and rush off madly into the wilderness. Lions know of this habit on the part of oxen, which are, I do believe, the most foolish animals under the sun, a sheep being a very Solomon compared to them, and it is by no means uncommon for a lion to get in such a position that a herd or span of oxen may wind him, skrek, break their reins and rush off into the bush. Of course, once they are there they are helpless in the dark; and then the lion chooses the one that he loves best and eats him at his leisure.

"Well, round and round went our six poor oxen, nearly trampling us to death in their mad rush; indeed, had we not hastily tumbled out of the way we should have been trampled to death, or at the least seriously injured. As it was, Harry was run over, and poor Jim-Jim being caught by the trektow somewhere beneath the arm, was hurled right across the skerm, landing by my side only some paces off.

"Snap went the disselboom of the cart beneath the transverse strain put upon it. Had it not broken the cart would have overset; as it was, in another minute, oxen, cart, trektow, reims, broken disselboom, and everything were soon tied in one vast heaving, plunging, bellowing and seemingly inextricable knot.

"For a moment or two this state of affairs took my attention off from the lion that had caused it, but while I was wondering what on earth was to be done next, and what we should do if the cattle broke loose into the bush and were lost, for cattle frightened in this manner will go right away like mad things, it was suddenly recalled in a very painful fashion.

"For at that moment I perceived by the light of the fire a kind of gleam of yellow traveling through the air toward us.

"'The lion! the lion!' hollaed Pharaoh, and as he did so he, or she, for it was a great, gaunt lioness, half wild, no doubt, with hunger, lit right in the middle of the skerm, and stood there in the smoky gloom and lashed her tail and roared. I seized my rifle and fired it at her, but what between the confusion and my agitation and the uncertain light, I missed her and nearly shot Pharaoh. The flash of the rifle, however, threw the whole scene into strong relief, and a wild one it was, I can tell you—with the seething mass of oxen twisted all around the cart in such a fashion that their heads looked as though they were growing out of their rumps and their horns seemed to protrude from their backs; the smoking fire, with just a blaze in the heart of the smoke; Jim-Jim in the foreground, where the oxen had thrown him in their wild rush, stretched out there in terror; and then, as a center to the picture, the great, gaunt lioness glaring round with hungry, yellow eyes, roaring and whining as she made up her mind what to do.

"It did not take her long, however—just as long as it takes a flash to die into darkness—for before I could fire again or do anything, with a most fiendish snort she sprang upon poor Jim-Jim.

"I heard the unfortunate lad shriek, and then almost instantly I saw his legs thrown into the air. The lioness had seized him by the neck, and with a sudden jerk thrown his body over her back so that his legs hung down at the further side.

"Then, without the slightest hesitation, and apparently without any difficulty, she cleared the skerm fence at a single bound, and, bearing poor Jim-Jim with her, vanished into the darkness beyond in the direction of the bathing place that I have already described. We jumped up, perfectly mad with horror and fear, and rushed after her, firing shots at haphazard, on the chance that she would be frightened by them into dropping her prey, but nothing could we see and nothing could we hear. The lioness had vanished into the darkness, taking Jim-Jim with her, and to attempt to follow her till daylight was madness. We should only expose ourselves to the risk of a like fate.

"So with scared and heavy hearts we crept back to the skerm and sat down to wait for daylight, which now could not be much more than an hour off. It was absolutely useless to try even to disentangle the oxen till then, so all that was left for us to do was to sit and wonder how it came to pass that one should be taken and the other left, and to hope against hope that our poor servant might have been mercifully delivered from the lion's jaws. At length the faint light came stealing like a ghost up the long slope of bush and glinted on the tangled oxen's horns, and with frightened faces we got up and set to the task of disentangling the oxen till such time as there should be light enough to enable us to follow the trail of the lioness which had gone off with Jim-Jim. And here a fresh trouble awaited us, for when at last, with infinite difficulty, we had got the great helpless brutes loose, it was only to find that one of them was very sick. There was no mistake about the way he stood with his legs slightly apart and his head hanging down. He had got the redwater; I was sure of it. Of all the difficulties connected with life and traveling in South Africa those connected with oxen are perhaps the worst. The ox is the most exasperating animal in the world, a negro excepted. He has absolutely no constitution, and never neglects an opportunity of falling sick of some mysterious disease. He will get thin upon the slightest provocation, and from mere maliciousness die of 'poverty,' whereas it is his chief delight to turn round and refuse to pull whenever he finds himself well in the center of a river, or the wagon wheel nicely fast in a mud hole. Drive him a few miles over rough roads and you will find that he is footsore; turn him loose to feed and you will discover that he has run away, or if he has not run away he has of malice aforethought eaten 'tulip' and poisoned himself. There is always something wrong with him. The ox is a brute. It was of a piece with his accustomed behavior for the one in question to break out—on purpose, probably—with redwater just when a lion had walked off with his herder. It was exactly what I should have expected, and I was therefore neither disappointed nor surprised.

"Well, it was no use crying, as I should almost have liked to do, because if this ox had redwater it was probable that the rest of them had it too, although they had been sold to me as 'salted,' that is, proof against such diseases as redwater and lung sick. One gets hardened to this sort of thing in South Africa in course of time, for I suppose in no other country in the world is the waste of animal life so great.

"So, taking my rifle and telling Harry to follow me (for we had to leave Pharaoh to look after the oxen—Pharaoh's lean kine I called them), I started to see if anything could be found of or appertaining to the unfortunate Jim-Jim. The ground round our little camp was hard and rocky, and we could not hit off any spoor of the lioness, though just outside the skerm we saw a drop or two of blood. About 300 yards from the camp, and a little to the right, was a patch of sugar bush, mixed with the usual mimosa, and for this I made, thinking that the lioness would have been sure to take her prey there to devour it. On we pushed through the long grass, that was bent down beneath the weight of the soaking dew. In two minutes we were wet through up to our thighs, as wet as though we had waded through water. In due course, however, we reached the patch of bush, and in the gray light of the morning cautiously and slowly pushed our way into it. It was very dark under the trees, for the sun was not yet up, so we walked with the most extreme care, half expecting every minute to come across the lioness licking the bones of poor Jim-Jim. But no lioness could we see, and as for Jim-Jim, there was not even a finger joint of him to be found. Evidently they had not come here.

"So pushing through the bush we proceeded to hunt every other likely spot about, with the same result.

"'I suppose she must have taken him right away,' I said at last, sadly enough. 'At any rate, he will be dead by now, so God have mercy on him, we can't help him. What's to be done now?'

"'I suppose that we had better wash ourselves in the pool and then go back and get something to eat. I am filthy,' said Harry.

"This was a practical, if a somewhat unfeeling, suggestion. At least it struck me as unfeeling to talk of washing when poor Jim-Jim had been so recently eaten. However, I did not let my sentiment carry me away, so we went down to the beautiful spot that I have described, to wash. I was the first to reach it, which I did by scrambling down the ferny bank. Then I turned round and started back with a yell, as well I might, for from almost beneath my feet there came a most awful snarl.

"I had lit down almost upon the back of the lioness, who had been sleeping on the slab where we stood to dry ourselves after bathing. With a snarl and a growl, before I could do anything, before I could even cock my rifle, she had bounded right across the crystal pool and vanished over the opposite bank. It was all done in an instant, as quick as thought.

"She had been sleeping on the slab, and oh, horror! what was that sleeping beside her? It was the red remains of poor Jim-Jim, lying on a patch of blood stained rock.

"'Oh! father, father!' shrieked Harry, 'look in the water.'

"I looked. There, floating in the center of the lovely, tranquil pool, was Jim-Jim's head. The lioness had bitten it right off, and it had rolled down the sloping rock into the water.

CHAPTER III.

"Poor Jim-Jim! We buried what was left of him, which was not very much, in an old bread bag, and though whilst he lived his virtues were not great, now that he was gone we could have wept over him. Indeed, Harry did weep outright; while I registered a quiet little vow on my own account that I would let daylight into that lioness before I was 48 hours older, if by any means it could be done.

"We buried him and there he lies where the lions will not trouble him any more. So there is an end of the book of Jim-Jim.

"The question that now remained was how to circumvent his murderess. I knew that she would be sure to return as soon as she would be hungry again, but I did not know when she would be hungry. She had left so little of Jim-Jim behind her that I should scarcely expect to see her the next night, unless indeed she had cubs. Still, I felt that it would not be wise to miss the chance of her coming, so we set about making preparations for her reception. The first thing that we did was to strengthen the bush wall of the skerm by dragging a large quantity of the tops of thorn trees together and laying them one on the other in such a fashion that the thorns pointed upwards. This, after our experience of the fate of Jim-Jim, seemed a very necessary precaution, since if where one sheep can jump another can follow, as the Kafirs say, how much more is this the case where an animal so active and so vigorous as the lion is concerned! And now came the further question, how were we to beguile the lioness to return? Lions are animals that have a strange knack of appearing when they are not wanted, and keeping studiously out of the way when their presence is required.

"Harry, who, as I have said, was an eminently practical boy, suggested to Pharaoh that he should go and sit outside the skerm in the moonlight as a sort of bait, assuring him that he would have nothing to fear, as we would certainly kill the lioness before she killed him. Pharaoh, however, strangely enough, did not seem to take to this suggestion. Indeed, he walked away, much put out with Harry for having made it.

"'I gave me an idea, however.

"'Well,' I said, 'there is that ox. He must die sooner or later, so we may as well utilize him.'

"Now, about thirty yards to the left of our skerm, if one stood facing down the hill toward the river, was the stump of a tree that had been destroyed by lightning many years before, standing equidistantly between, but a little in front of, two clumps of bush, which were severally some fifteen paces from it.

"Here was the very place to tie the ox; and accordingly a little before sunset the poor animal was led forth by Pharaoh and made fast there, little knowing, poor brute, for what purpose; and we commenced our long vigil, this time without a fire, for our object was to attract the lioness and not to scare her.

"For hour after hour we waited, keeping ourselves awake by pinching each other—it is, by the way, remarkable what a difference in the force of pinches requisite to the occasion exists in the mind of pincher and pinchee—but no lioness came. The moon waxed and the moon waned, and then at last the moon went down, and darkness swallowed up the world, but no lion came to swallow us up. We waited till dawn, because we did not dare to go to sleep, and then at last we took such rest as we could get.

"That morning we went out shooting, not because we wanted to, for we were too depressed and tired, but because we had no more meat. For three hours or more we wandered about in a broiling sun looking for something to kill, but absolutely with no results. For some unknown reason the game had grown very scarce about the spot, though when I was there two years before every sort of large game except rhinoceros and elephant was particularly abundant. The lions, of whom there were many, alone remained, and I fancy it was the fact of the game they live on having temporarily migrated that made them so daring and ferocious. As a general rule a lion is an amiable animal enough if he is let alone, but a hungry lion is almost as dangerous as a hungry man. One hears a great many different opinions expressed as to whether or no the lion is remarkable for his courage, but the result of my experience is that very much depends upon the state of his stomach. A hungry lion will not stick at a trifle, whereas a full one will flee at a very small rebuke.

"Well, we hunted all about and nothing could we see, not even a duck or a bush buck, and at last, thoroughly tired and out of temper, we started on our way back to camp, passing over the brow of a steepish hill to do so. Just as we got over the ridge I froze up like a pointer dog, for there, about 600 yards to my left, his beautiful curved horns outlined against the soft blue of the sky, I saw a noble koodoo bull (strepsiceros kudu). Even at that distance—for, as you know, my eyes are very keen—I could distinctly see the white stripes upon its side when the light fell upon it and its large and pointed ears twitch as the flies worried it.

"So far so good; but how were we to get at it? It was ridiculous to risk a shot at that great distance, and yet both the ground and the wind lay very ill for stalking. It seemed to me that the only chance would be to make a detour of at least a mile or more and come up on the other side of the koodoo. I called Harry to my side and explained to him what I thought would be our best course, when suddenly, without any delay, the koodoo saved us any further trouble by suddenly starting off down the hill like a leaping rocket. I don't know what had frightened it; certainly we had not. Perhaps a hyena or a leopard—a tiger as we call it there—had suddenly appeared; at any rate off it went, running slightly toward us, and I never saw a buck go faster. As for Harry, he stood watching the beautiful animal's course. Presently it vanished behind a patch of bush, to emerge a few seconds later about 500 paces from us, on a stretch of comparatively level ground that was strewn with bowlders. On it went, taking the bowlders in its path in a succession of great bounds that were beautiful to behold. As it did so I happened to look round at Harry, and perceived to my astonishment that he had got his rifle to his shoulder.

"'You foolish boy!' I ejaculated, 'surely you are not going to'—and just at that moment the rifle went off.

"And then I think I saw what was, in its way, one of the most wonderful things I ever remember in my hunting experience. The koodoo was at the moment in the air, clearing a pile of stones with its fore legs tucked up underneath it. All in an instant the legs stretched themselves out in a spasmodic fashion, and it hit on them and they doubled up beneath it. Down went the noble buck, down on to its head. For a moment it seemed to be standing on its horns, its hind legs high in the air, and then over it went and lay still.

"'Great heavens!' I said, 'why, you've hit him! He's dead.'

"As for Harry, he said nothing, but merely looked scared, as well he might. A man, let alone a boy might have fired a thousand such shots without ever touching the object, which, mind you, was springing and bounding over rocks quite 500 yards away, and here this lad, taking a snap shot and merely allowing for elevation by instinct, for he did not put up his sights, had knocked the bull over as dead as a door nail. Well, I made no further remark—the occasion was too solemn for talking—but merely led the way to where the koodoo lay. There he was, beautiful and quite still, and there, high up, about half way down his neck, was a neat, round hole. The bullet had severed the spinal marrow, passing right through the vertebræ and away on the other side.

"It was already evening when, having cut as much of the best meat as we could carry from the bull, and tied a red handkerchief and some tufts of grass to his spiral horns, which, by the way, must have been nearly five feet in length, in the hope of keeping jackals and aasvogels (vultures) from him, we finally got back to camp to find Pharaoh, who was getting rather anxious at our absence, ready to greet us with the pleasing intelligence that another ox was sick. But even this dreadful bit of intelligence could not dash Harry's spirits, the fact of the matter being that, incredible as it may appear, I do verily believe that in his heart of hearts he set down the death of that koodoo to the credit of his own skill. Now, though the lad was a tidy shot enough, this of course was ridiculous, and I told him so very plainly.

"By the time that we had finished our supper of koodoo steaks (which would have been better if the koodoo had been a little younger) it was time to get ready for Jim-Jim's murderess again. All the afternoon Pharaoh told us the unfortunate ox had been walking round and round in a circle as cattle in the last stages of redwater generally do. Now it had come to a standstill, and was swaying to and fro with its head hanging down. So we tied him up to the stump of the tree as on the previous night, knowing that if the lioness did not kill him he would be dead by morning. Indeed, I was afraid that he would be of little use as a bait, for a lion is a sportsmanlike animal, and, unless he is very hungry, generally prefers to kill his own dinner, though when once killed he will come back to it again and again.

"Then we repeated our experience of the previous night, sitting there hour after hour, till at last Harry went fast asleep, and even I, though I am accustomed to this sort of thing, could scarcely keep my eyes open. Indeed, I was just dropping off, when Pharaoh gave me a shove.

"'Listen!' he whispered.

"I was all awake in a second, and listening with all my ears. From the clump of bush to the right of the lightning shattered stump to which the ox was tied came a faint crackling noise. Presently it was repeated. Something was moving there, faintly and quietly enough, but still moving perceptibly, for in the intense stillness of the night any sound seemed loud.

"I woke up Harry, who instantly said: 'Where is she? Where is she?' and began to point his rifle about in a fashion that was more dangerous to us and the oxen than to any possible lioness.

"'Hush up!' I whispered savagely; and as I did so with a low and hideous growl a flash of yellow light sped out of the clump of bush, past the ox, and into the corresponding clump upon the other side. The poor sick brute gave a sort of groan, and staggered round and then began to tremble. I could see it do so clearly in the moonlight, which was now very bright, and I felt a brute for having exposed the unfortunate animal to such terror as he must undoubtedly be undergoing. The lioness, for it was she, passed so quickly that we could not even distinguish her movements, much less shoot. Indeed at night it is absolutely useless to attempt to shoot unless the object is very close and standing perfectly still, and then the light is so deceptive and it is so difficult to see the foresight that the best shot will miss more often than he hits.

"'She will be back again presently,' I said: 'look out, but for heaven's sake don't fire unless I tell you to.'

"Hardly were the words out of my mouth when back she came and again passed the ox without striking him.

"'What on earth is she doing?' whispered Harry.

"'Playing with it as a cat does a mouse, I suppose. She will kill it presently.'

"As I spoke the lioness once more flashed out of the bush, and this time sprang right over the doomed ox. It was an exciting sight to see her clear him in the bright moonlight, as though it were a trick that she had been taught.

"'I believe that she escaped from a circus,' whispered Harry; 'it's jolly to see her jump.'

"I said nothing, but I thought to myself that if it was Master Harry did not quite appreciate the performance, and small blame to him. At any rate, his teeth were chattering a bit.

"Then came a longish pause, and I began to think that she must have gone away, when suddenly she appeared again, and with one mighty bound landed right on to the ox and struck it a frightful blow with her paw.

"Down it went, and lay on the ground. She put down her wicked looking head with a fierce growl of contentment. When she lifted her muzzle again and stood facing us obliquely, I whispered, 'Now's our time, fire when I do.'

"I got on to her as well as I could, but Harry, instead of waiting for me as I told him, fired before I did, and that of course hurried me. When the smoke cleared, however, I was delighted to see that the lioness was rolling about on the ground behind the body of the ox, which covered her in such a fashion, however, that we could not shoot again to make an end of her.

"'She's done for! she's dead!' yelled Pharaoh in exultation; and at that very moment the lioness, with a sort of convulsive rush, half rolled, half sprang into the patch of thick bush to the right. I fired after her as she went, but so far as I could see without result. Indeed, the probability is that I missed her clean. At any rate, she got to the bush in safety, and once there, began to make such a diabolical noise as I never heard before. She would whine and shriek, then burst out into perfect volleys of roaring that shook the whole place.

"'Well,' I said, 'we must just let her roar; to go into that bush after her at night would be madness.'

"At that moment, to my astonishment and alarm, there came an answering roar from the direction of the river and then another from behind the swell of bush. Evidently there were more lions about. The wounded lioness redoubled her efforts, with the object, I suppose, of summoning the others to her assistance. At any rate they came, and quickly, too, for within five minutes, peeping through the bushes of our skerm fence, we saw a magnificent lion bounding along toward us through the tall tamboulin grass that in the moonlight looked for all the world like ripening corn. On he came in great leaps, and a glorious sight it was to see him. When within fifty yards or so he stood still in an open space and roared, and the lioness roared too, and then there came a third roar, and another great black maned lion stalked majestically up and joined No. 2, and really I began to realize what Jim-Jim must have undergone.

"'Now, Harry,' I whispered, 'whatever you do, don't fire—it's too risky. If they let us be, let them be.'

"Well, the pair of them marched off to the bush, where the wounded lioness was now roaring double tides, and the whole three of them began to snarl and grumble away together there. Presently, however, the lioness ceased roaring and the two lions came out again, the black maned one first—to prospect, I suppose—and walked to where the carcass of the ox lay and sniffed at it.

"'Oh, what a shot!' whispered Harry, who was trembling with excitement.

"'Yes,' I said, 'but don't fire; they might all of them come for us.'

"Harry said nothing, but whether it was from the natural willfulness of youth, or because he was thrown off his balance by excitement, or from sheer recklessness, I am sure I cannot tell you, never having been able to get a satisfactory explanation from him; but at any rate the fact remains, he, without a word of warning, entirely disregarding my exhortations, lifted up his Westley Richards and fired at the black maned lion; and, what is more, hit it slightly on the flank.

"Next second there was a most awful roar from the injured brute. He glared around him and roared with pain, for he was sadly stung; and then, before I could make up my mind what to do, the great black maned brute, evidently ignorant of the cause of his pain, sprang right at the throat of his companion, to whom he evidently attributed his misfortune. It was a curious sight to see the evident astonishment of the other lion at this most unprovoked assault. Over he rolled with an angry roar, and on to him sprang the black maned demon, and commenced to worry him. This finally awoke the yellow maned lion to a sense of the situation, and I am bound to say that he rose to the occasion in a most effective manner. Somehow or other he got to his feet, and roaring and snarling frightfully closed with his mighty foe. And then ensued a scene that absolutely baffles description. You know what a shocking thing it is to see two large dogs fighting with abandonment. Well, a whole hundred of dogs could not have looked half so terrible as those two great brutes as they rolled and roared and rent in their rage. It was an awful and a wonderful thing to see the great cats tearing at each other with all the fierce energy of their savage strength, and making the night hideous with their heartshaking noise. And the fight was a grand one, too. For some minutes it was impossible to say which was getting the best of it, but at last I saw that the black maned lion, though he was slightly the bigger, was failing. I am inclined to think that the wound in his flank crippled him. Anyway, he began to get the worst of it, which served him right, as he was the aggressor. Still I could not help feeling sorry for him, for he had fought a gallant fight, when his antagonist finally got him by the throat, and, struggle and strike out as he would, began to shake the life out of him. Over and over they rolled together, an awe inspiring spectacle, but the yellow boy would not loose his hold, and at length poor black mane grew faint, his breath came in great snores and seemed to rattle in his nostrils, then he opened his huge mouth, gave the ghost of a roar, quivered and was dead.

"When he was quite sure that the victory was his own, the yellow maned lion loosed his grip and sniffed at his fallen foe. Then he licked the dead lion's eye, and next, with his fore feet resting on the carcass, sent up his own chant of victory, that went rolling and pealing down the dark ways of the night in all the gathered majesty of sound. And at this point I interfered. Taking a careful sight at the center of his body, in order to give the largest possible margin for error, I fired, and sent a 570 express bullet right through him, and down he dropped dead upon his mighty foe.

"At that, fairly satisfied with our performance, we slept peaceably till dawn, leaving Pharaoh to keep watch in case any more lions should take it into their heads to come our way.

"When the sun was fairly up we arose, and very cautiously proceeded—at least Pharaoh and I did, for I would not allow Harry to come—to see if we could see anything of the wounded lioness. She had ceased roaring immediately on the arrival of the two lions, and had not made a sound since; from which we concluded that she was probably dead. I was armed with my express, and Pharaoh, in whose hands a rifle was indeed a dangerous weapon—to his companions—had an ax. On our way we stopped to look at the two dead lions. They were magnificent animals, both of them, but their pelts were entirely spoiled by the terrible mauling they had given to each other, which was a sad pity.

"In another minute we were following the blood spoor of the wounded lioness into the bush, where she had taken refuge. This, I need hardly say, we did with the utmost caution; indeed, I for one, did not at all like the job, and was only consoled by the reflection that it was necessary, and that the bush was not thick. Well, we stood there, keeping as far from the trees as possible, and poking and peering about, but no lioness could we see.

"'She must have gone away somewhere to die, Pharaoh,' I said in Zulu.

"'Yes, Inkoos' (chief), he answered, 'she has certainly gone away.'

"Hardly were the words out of his mouth when I heard a most awful roar, and looking round saw the lioness emerge from the very center of a bush just behind Pharaoh, in which she had been curled up. Up she went on her hind legs, and as she did so I saw that one of her fore paws was broken. Up she went, towering right over Pharaoh's head, as she did so lifting her uninjured paw to strike him down. And then, before I could get my rifle round to do anything to avert the coming catastrophe, the Zulu did a very brave and clever thing. Realizing his own imminent danger, he bounded to one side, and then, swinging the heavy ax round his head, brought it right down on her back, severing the vertebræ and killing her instantaneously. It was wonderful to see her collapse all in a heap like an empty sack.

"'My word, Pharaoh,' I said, 'that was well done, and none too soon.'

"'Yes,' he answered, 'it was a good stroke, Inkoos. Jim-Jim will sleep better now.'

"Then, calling Harry to us, we examined the lioness. She was old, if one might judge from her worn teeth, and not very large, but thickly made, and must have possessed extraordinary vitality to have lived so long, shot as she was; for, in addition to her broken shoulder, my express bullet had blown a great hole in her that one might have put one's fist into.

"Well, that is the story of the death of poor Jim-Jim and how we avenged it, and it is rather interesting in its way, because of the fight between the two lions, of which I never saw the like in all my experience, and, I know something of lions and their ways."

"And how did you get back to Pilgrims' Rest?" I asked Hunter Quatermain when he had finished his yarn.

"Ah, we had a nice job with that," he answered. "The second ox died and so did another, and we had to get on as best we could with the three remaining ones harnessed unicorn fashion, while we pushed behind. We did about four miles a day, and it took us nearly a month, during the last week of which we pretty well starved."

"I notice," I said, "that most of your trips ended in disaster of some sort or another, and yet you went on making them, which strikes one as a little queer."

"Yes, I dare say; but, then, remember I got my living for many years out of hunting. Besides, half the charm of the thing lay in the dangers and disasters, though they were terrible enough at the time. Another thing is, they were not at all disastrous. Some time, if you like, I will tell you a story of one which was very much the reverse, for I made £4,000 out of it, and saw one of the most extraordinary sights a hunter ever clapped his eyes on; but it's too late now, and, besides, I'm tired of talking about myself. Good night."

JESUS AND THE CHILD.

LESSON VII, INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL SERIES, FEB. 12.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xviii, 1-14. Golden Text, Matt. xix, 14—Memorize Verses 2-6—Comment by Rev. William Newton, D. D.

[From Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes.—At the same time, or in that hour while the event last recorded was taking place. Shall receive, do service to or regard with kindness or love. In my name, for my sake. Offend, or cause to stumble or go astray. Woe, sorrow or trouble. Offenses, or occasions of stumbling. Halt, lame. Maimed, having lost a limb. Their angels, or guardian spirits. Behold the face, are near to the throne, or high in the presence of. These little ones, i. e., which believe in me, or the young in years, and the little or lowly in grace.

V. 1. It is clear that the disciples at this time, and up to the coming of the spirit on the day of Pentecost, held very low and unworthy views concerning the kingdom of God. It was to be an earthly kingdom altogether, and in it of course they were to have the chief places. They had, taking advantage of his absence, disputed among themselves as to which of them should be foremost in it. They were thoroughly imbued with the ideas of the men of their time.

V. 2-4. Our Lord's answer consists of the acted deed and the spoken word. And each illustrates the other. See that little child in the arms of Jesus. How sweetly beautiful the scene is! The little one knows not the meaning of the distinctions that seem so great in the

The Columbian.

G. B. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

The Weary Waiting of Claimants.

A correspondent writes:

I have a claim against the Government which I presented two years ago. After waiting several months I received notice that my claim was filed, but that I would have to wait, as there was an insufficient clerical force, and I was advised not to write about it or I would have to wait longer. Several months later I was notified that my claim had been granted, but I would have to wait till Congress had passed the necessary appropriation to pay it. Since then I heard no more about it. Why can not the Government take a portion of its surplus to pay its honest debts, and not keep men like me out of their money year after year for no reason at all?

Our correspondent is impatient. The money is probably his and he is entitled to its present use, but it is not the custom of the great United States Government with its overflowing treasury to settle little bills like this promptly. Whenever a debt to a citizen is in such a shape that it requires a special act of Congress or at least a separate clause in an appropriation bill to get the money the creditor must needs possess his soul in patience. There are hundreds of thousands, even millions of dollars due to private claimants which are not paid solely on account of the indifference or at least inaction of Congress. Two years seems to our correspondent a long time to wait for a simple debt, but scores and hundreds of claimants have grown gray while they waited. Two generations of French spoliation claimants passed away while Congress dallied, and the grandchildren of the original claimants are now for the first time within sight of their money.

This condition of things is recognized by everyone as a great evil, yet the national conscience is not as alive to its wrongfulness as it should be. A government which needless-ly postpones honest debts dishonors its people. A great deal of this ill treatment of claimants is due to the desire of certain members in one branch or the other of Congress to make a reputation for economy, and so those items are struck out of or fail to get in appropriation bills which have the least pressure behind them. Still more is due to the natural inertia of Congress and its inability to deal intelligently or promptly with a host of small claims. The court of Claims should deal with them all, and after a favorable judgment is obtained then Congress should pass the necessary appropriation as a matter of course, without further examination or delay. Until this is done the payment of small claims against the Government will depend less upon their justice than on the ceaseless importunity and long waiting of the unfortunate claimant.—*Press.*

In the war of 1812, the National government called on the states for troops, and being without sufficient funds the states, or at least New York state, called out its militia, and promised to reimburse those who would furnish their own equipments. Many soldiers did this, and the only pay they got was in the shape of a certificate issued many years afterwards, showing the amount due them from the state. The government never paid the state, and the state paid nothing on its certificates, until a few years ago, when an appropriation of $50,000 was made, to be applied on certificates held by residents of the state. Those who had moved away never got anything on their certificates.

The Third Pleasure Tour to Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the unparalleled demand for tickets for the Florida tours, and a lack of ability to supply that demand by reason of the limited number assigned to each special train, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces a third personally conducted pleasure tour for Wednesday, February 22d. This tour will be conducted in every respect as were those which preceded it. The special train of Pullman sleeping cars, in charge of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon, will leave New York at 10.15 A. M., Philadelphia 1.15 P. M., Baltimore 3.45, and Washington 4.55 P. M., stopping at Newark, Trenton and Wilmington. Dinner will be served at Philadelphia, supper at Milford, Va., breakfast at Florence, S. C., and dinner at Savannah arriving at Jacksonville in time for supper on the 23d.

The round-trip tickets, admitting of a stay of two weeks in Florida, including Pullman accommodations and meals *en route* in both directions, and one day's board at the Hotel Everett, Jacksonville, will be sold, as before, at $47 from New York, $45 from Philadelphia and points South, and proportionate rates from all principal stations on the Pennsylvania system. The returning special train will leave Jacksonville on the morning of March 9th.

This will be one of the choicest trips of the series. The winter season will be at its height, the great Sub Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville will be in full feather, and all the pleasures of winter in the tropics may be enjoyed to the fullest extent. The number of tickets to be sold will be limited to 150.

For detailed information and itineraries apply to ticket agents, or address S. W. F. Draper, Tourist Agent, 849 Broadway, New York.

Desirable Changes.

The Government Printing Office had become under Republican rule an asylum for decayed politicians and dependents of Congressmen. The party was naturally unwilling to part with so beneficent an eleemosynary institution, and when a Democratic Public Printer was appointed who determined to turn it into a business department he naturally became a target for Republican marksmen.

Mr. Benedict has been as well abused as any Democratic office-holder in Washington. Among other charges he has been accused of having squandered the public moneys in the purchase of printing ink from favored individuals, pushing aside the old contractors. It seems to be true that Mr. Benedict has made changes in this direction, as the two subjoined bills, closely following each other, will show:

Bill No. 1.

The United States (purchased by S. P. Rounds), To G. B. Kane & co. *Dr.*

1886. Sept. 14. For 882 pound of web-press ink, at 14c.....$123.48

Bill No. 2.

The United States (purchased by T. E. Benedict), To Fred. B. Levey & Co. *Dr.*

1888. Oct. 9. For 865 pounds web-press ink, at 11c.....$95.15

For the last year of Republican administration in the Government Printing Office the average cost of ink was 66.17 cents per pound.

For the first year of Democratic administration in that office the average cost of ink was 24.85 cents per pound, and the net saving was $12,306.52.

The people like to see just such changes as this in the public departments. It was for this that the democratic party was elevated to power.—*N. Y. World.*

Lightstreet.

Jos. R. Robbins who has been on the sick list for some time past is now attending to the duties of his office as usual.

L. M. Pettit took a trip to Nanticoke last week with a view to dispose of his team of bays.

Miss Mazzie Ammerman daughter of our townsman J. B. Ammerman and Miss Lizzie Kelley of Shickshinny visited at the former's parents Sunday.

James Custer has gone to Shickshinny to learn telegraphing.

Chas. Custer received the right from the post office department to carry the mail from the train to the office for the sum of ninety dollars per year.

J. S. Bachman now located at Shamokin spent Sunday at home with his family.

Mr. Morrison and Miss Hutton of Danville spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. L. M. Kelchner.

Mrs. Eliza Yohe departed this life on Tuesday morning, being one of the oldest people living in town.

The greatest book of wonders is sold by W. B. Johnston of this place.

Protracted meeting at the M. E. church under the supervision of Rev. Mallalieu.

Mrs. Harry Townsend has been under treatment of Dr. Stoddard of Orangeville for the past week but is now convalescing.

Wellington Ent of Bloomsburg spent Sunday with W. M. Ent of this place.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad." It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

People of Lowell

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Bittenbender & Co.,

WAGON MAKER'S

—AND—

BLACKSMITH'S SUPPLIES.

No. 126 & 128 Franklin Ave.,

SCRANTON, PA.

Iron and Steel.

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name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence

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COFFEE is kept in all first class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific

COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES

m & r1.-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Hoffman late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

Jan 6.-6t. E. JACOBY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Montgomery, Late of Orange township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to SILAS CONNER,

Jan10-6t Adm'r.

WILLIAM HART

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.,

AGENT FOR THE

KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.

manufacturers of the celebrated Keystone Dynamite. This explosive is giving universal satisfaction. Quotations cheerfully given. [1raugm

J. J. & W. H. BROWER

Have received a large stock of

CARPETINGS

for the Spring trade, consisting in part of

Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussel and Ingrains, Smyrna and Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Mattings, and a nice line of Canton Mattings.

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Feb. 10, 1888. 3ms.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna. —"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. —"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WENTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. —"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. RECORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

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Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND Scrap, a large and complete line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block.

ALL THE FINEST EXTRACTS—COLOGNE Sachets, Pomades, Hair Dyes and Bay Rum at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book store, Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal Church.

ALL PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book store, opposite Episcopal Church.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER, A fine stock at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CASTILLE, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, a full line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Upper Main Street.

COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book store, first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, MILLET, MAW AND Mixed Seed for the birds, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door below Creasy's Grocery Store.

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BY BOX, LOOSE OR in Tablet form, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NURSING BOTTLES NIPPLES, RUBBER RATties, Teething Rings and all requisites of the Nursery that will contribute to the baby's happiness, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, two doors above Evans & Eyer's Clothing Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY receipts carefully prepared at all hours at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS, ROUGE, Cosmetic and gold and silver Diamond Dust, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, No 68 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER—MANY KINDS AND MANY prices—at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. junes,1y,8t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Robert Firney, late of Liberty township, Montour county, deceased, under direction in the will and by authority of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in Danville, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain farm and tract of land, situate, lying and being in Liberty township, Montour county, Pa., and bounded by lands of John Robinson, lands of William Kerr, lands of Gideon M. Shoop, lands of Samuel Gigger, containing

191 ACRES

and fifty-seven perches strict measure, ascertained by a recent survey; and of which about sixty acres is

WOOD LAND.

The farm lies upon the public road leading from Danville to Milton at the forks of the road leading to Lewisburg, and is situated at a point about equally distant from each one of those three important towns, the distance being about eight miles from each. The improvements consist of a

Large Bank Barn,

wagon shed and outbuildings, and a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and a stone spring house, &c. There are several springs of excellent water and two or three brooks running on the farm. Possession will be given on the first day of April, A.D. 1888. The tenant's share of the crop in the ground, at the day of the sale, with the right to enter, cut, thresh and remove the grain, is reserved. The share of the distributees in the same, goes with the farm

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

The purchase money unpaid at the first of April, 1888, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, before possession given.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Jan. 27. Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Finances of Columbia County,
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1887, TO JANUARY 2d, 1888.

Statement showing taxes assessed and balance still due.

TOWNSHIPS.	ASSESSED. County Tax.	ASSESSED. Dog Tax.	ASSESSED. State Tax.	STILL DUE. County Tax.	STILL DUE. Dog Tax.	STILL DUE. State Tax.
Beaver	$ 648 90	$ 91 00	$ 75 49	$ 146 11	$ 81 50	$ 21 64
Benton	893 0	85 00	47 52	173 01	52 50	11 64
Berwick	1651 42	74 50	494 95	339 47	38 50	16 98
Bloom	3647 21	84 50	1373 22	517 09	3 00	290 43
Briarcreek	1008 92	74 50	126 81	270 82	36 00	32 12
Catawissa	1794 89	66 00	366 21	397 87	25 50	11 17
Centralia	984 58	6 00	213 28	230 67	4 50	
Centre	1547 08	75 00	309 09	316 10	31 0	1 83
Conyngh'm	1487 50	17 00	15 89	293 04	14 50	5 0
Fishingcr'k	1051 08	98 00	89 74	415 86	32 00	16 66
Franklin	500 00	40 00	4			
Greenwood	1139 20	101 50	390 06	02 24	22 50	7 70
Hemlock	919 74	55 50	87 49	370 07	21 00	9 11
Jackson	859 56	53 50	39 77	122 85	28 50	8 52
Locust	1373 66	124 00	174 76	220 5	58 50	14 85
Madison	950 69	91 00	127 48	169 40	26 00	11 66
Main	852 52	55 50	93 65	113 43	19 50	27 9
Mifflin	940 78	74 50	195 01	202 71	27 00	4 73
Montour	723 46	42 00	76 83	8 87	6 50	2 6
Mt Pleasant	544 26	68 50	90 86	164 84	31 50	8 84
Orange	898 11	56 50	97 76	165 10	20 50	6 15
Pine	399 20	61 50	13 26	120 33	28 5-	1 95
Roaringcreek	875 18	37 50	51 45			
Scott	1290 20	72 00	812 15	123 81	41 48	
Sugarloaf	835 98	68 50	16 87	186 99	37 50	9 95
	$25751 39	$1698 00	$5148 80	$ 5098 45	$ 725 90	$ 21 44

Amount due for years previous to 1887.

Districts.	Collectors.	Y'r	County	Dog.
Bloom	W B Allen,	1884	$	$ 79 50
do	R Harris,	1880	494 50	83 00
			$ 494 50	$ 162 50

PETER A. EVANS, Treasurer of Columbia county in account with said county on county funds.

January 1, 1887. DR.

To amt uncollected prior to 1887	$18090 02
" " on hand at last settlement	2406 70
" county tax assessed in 1887	25751 39
" tax on registry of voters	55 17
" "Stough" on, rent old jail stable	15 34
" Wm H Snyder, jury fees	49 00
" J L Messinger, deed held by com'rs redeemed	9 00
To Reuben Shuman deed held by com'rs redeemed	10 22
To Solomon Dirk, exonerated tax, Pine	1 89
" Amelia Butler, support of John Barton, Danville asylum	73 71
To Ann M Melick, support of Peter Melick, Danville asylum	76 27
To D R Coffman, rent old jail	108 00
" H Hetler, old plank	75
" Jacob Henley, old plank	60
" Douglas Hughes, purchase money, old jail property	3305 00
To the town of Bloomsburg, rent old jail stable	18 33
To Douglas Hughes et al, lumber, &c	5 50
" redemption money, Jesse Hartman tract, Fairmount	7 18
To amt collected on unseated land	69 83
" " " seated land	25 25
" received from dog fund	1499 12
" " state fund	2031
" Jacob Hetler, old plank	72
" David Reeder, "	3 00
" Moyer Bros, girder	5 00
" Eli Jones, lumber	3 00
" I W McElvy, support of Margaret Weaver, Danville asylum	101 29
To A J McDonald, added to Conyngham	33
	$4593 06

CR.

By commission and discount allowed on county tax for 1887.

Districts.	Ex.	Com.	Dis.
Beaver	$	$ 9 33	$ 15 5
Benton		7 99	12 75
Berwick		33 25	59 18
Bloom		77 40	110 18
Briarcreek		20 95	25 78
Catawissa		41 78	45 95
Centralia		18 33	34 04
Centre		42 59	30 49
Conyngham		24 41	58 10
Fishingcreek		25 20	11 85
Franklin	1 15	19 86	13 16
Greenwood		33 72	28 46
Hemlock		17 36	22 66
Jackson		5 98	9 19
Locust		36 15	38 3
Madison		31 20	18 22
Main		15 26	13 18
Mifflin		31 05	15 86
Montour		24 35	16 04
Mt Pleasant		15 51	8 29
Orange		23 98	21 44
Pine		10 75	6 18
Roaringcreek	8 26	19 08	10 65
Scott		33 07	29 98
Sugarloaf		6 18	3 11
	$ 7 41	$ 616 01	$ 645 69

CR.

By commissions, discount, exonerations and returns allowed collectors on county tax for 1888 and previous years.

Districts.	Com.	Dis.	Ex. & Ret.
Beaver	$ 9 60		$ 11 04
Benton	15 85		5 77
Berwick	14 06		48 35
Bloom	20 74		51 74
Briarcreek	16 10		7 26
Cat wissa	28 63		15 83
Centralia	15 98		44 01
Centre	28 68	4 03	18 93
Conyngham	20 97	73	967 00
Fishingcreek	15 34		9 40
Franklin	4 97		
Greenwood	16 39		6 03
Hemlock	5 19		9 46
Jackson	3 81		7 1
Locust	27 26		12 85
Madison	12 60		21 41
Main	6 09		3 04
Mifflin	14 68		3 91
Montour	13 34		3 19
Mt Pleasant	8 28		3 56
Orange	12 44	13	4 07
Pine	8 09		18 56
Roaringcreek	4 97		2 82
Scott	19 96		13 96
Sugarloaf	6 50		12 40
	1855		
Bloom	197 78		69 37
	1884		
Bloom	198 33		112 4
	$745 49	$ 4 89	$1487 74

By total commission	$ 1311 50
" " discounts	650 58
" " exonerations and returns	1495 15
" county orders redeemed	35419 12
" amt due from collectors	5592 95
" commission to treasurer	1416 78
	$45625 06
To balance due Treasurer	$ 3299 26

PETER A EVANS, Treas., in acc't with dog fund January 1, 1887.

To amt uncollected prior to 1888	$ 1096 00
" amt on hand at last settlement	531 95
" state tax assessed in 1887	5148 80
" added tax, J B Grimes, Scott	3 48
	$ 6780 23

CR.

By commission and discount allowed collectors on dog tax for 1887.

Districts.	Ex.	Dis.	Com.
Beaver	$	$ 1 58	$ 1 09
Benton		72	50
Berwick		90	1 31
Bloom		89	1 11
Briarcreek		89	1 47
Catawissa		61	1 71
Centralia		06	0
Centre		66	1 84
Conyngham		07	12
Fishingcreek		74	1 93
Franklin		74	1 64
Greenwood		1 58	3 31
Hemlock		81	71
Jackson		32	1 08
Locust		2 10	3 67
Madison		1 17	2 55
Main		84	1 37
Mifflin		59	2 17
Montour		61	1 12
Mt Pleasant		84	1 50
Orange		80	1 39
Pine		42	1 44
Roaringcreek	1 00	83	1 0
Scott		54	1 19
Sugarloaf		50	1 29
	$ 1 0	$19 86	$36 19

CR.

By commission and exonerations allowed collectors on dog tax for 1888 and previous years.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Beaver	$ 2 40	$ 1 48
Benton	1 40	2 00
Berwick	1 08	9 50
Bloom	4 67	5 09
Briarcr'k	1 37	2 10
Catawissa	1 50	5 00
Centralia	1 00	1 00
Centre	1 08	4 00
Conyngham		4 00
Fishcr'k	1 67	8 50
Franklin	57	
Greenwd	1 79	3 50
Hemlock	38	3 50
Jackson	83	3 00
Locust	2 25	5 50
Madison	1 23	4 00

By total commission	$ 71 37
" " discount allowed collectors	9 86
" " exonerations	113 00
" orders paid for 1887	845 93
" amt due from collectors	883 40
" commission to treasurer	32 26
" amt paid to county	1409 12
	$ 3369 26

PETER A EVANS, Treas., in acc't with state fund January 1, 1887.

To amt uncollected prior to 1888	$ 1096 00
" amt on hand at last settlement	531 95
" state tax assessed in 1887	5148 80
" added tax, J B Grimes, Scott	3 48
	$ 6780 23

CR.

By commission and discount allowed collectors on state tax for 1887.

Districts.	Dis.	Com.	Districts.	Dis.	Com.
Beaver	$ 2 40	$ 1 43	Locust	$ 6 31	$ 5 36
Benton	1 38	80	Madison	5 86	3 14
Berwick	23 07	13 96	Main	2 17	2 35
Bloom	58 23	27 94	Mifflin	6 21	5 94
Briarcr'k	1 65	4 62	Montour	2 81	2 33
Catawissa	15 69	11 17	Mt Pleas't	3 54	1 86
Centralia	10 68	6 08	Orange	9 17	5 75
Centre	9 95	6 07	Pine	27	45
Conyngh'm	92	50	Roar'gcrk	1 78	1 93
Fishcr'k	2 07	2 72	Scott	13 1-	10 55
Franklin	1 49	1 68	Sugarlo'f	19	25
Greenwd	17 40	11 79			
Hemlock	64	2 45		$ 201 33	$133 50
Jackson	19	1 40			

CR.

By commission and exonerations allowed collectors on state tax for 1886.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Beaver	$ 86	$ 19 13	Locust	$ 3 24	$ 85
Bent n	90	90	Madison	55	1 93
Berwick	2 01	1 50	Main	76	
Bloom	5 43	9 40	Mifflin	1 83	2 25
Briarcr'k	1 29		Mon'our	17	
Cat wissa	4 39	2 95	Mt Pl'a't	39	
Centralia	59	50	Orange	2 95	1 19
Centre	56		Pine	1 09	
Fish'r'k	81	5 38	Roar'gcr'k	31	
Franklin	32		Scott	2 41	1 91
Greenwd	2 23	18 69	Sugarlo'f	55	2 10
Hemlock	33	5 00			
Jackson	46			$24 94	$ 59 19

By commission to collectors for 1886 ..... $ 24 04
" exonerations allowed collectors for '86 ..... 69 79
" amt paid Record Examiner 800 00
" commission to Treasurer for 1886 ..... 58 81
" balance paid State Treasurer for 1886 ..... 767 16
" by amt paid to county 903 15
" commission to collectors for 1887 ..... 133 30
" discount allowed 23 33
" amt paid State Treasurer " 4253 25
" " due from collectors 221 44
" commission to Treasurer for 1887 ..... 42 96
$ 5073 31

COMMISSIONERS' EXPENSES.

For which orders were issued on the Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Elias Mendenhall lumber, old jail	$ 60
W C Dougherty, expressage	2 45
C S Fornwald, burial expenses Thomas Hawkins (soldier)	30 0
J S Grimes, bill for teachers' institute, 1886	135 00
J J Hess et al, costs, Low appeal	28 47
Wm H Snyder, Kirkbam vs Col Co	2 60
" " Col Co vs Kirkbam	3 15
" " prothonotary bill	102 61
Moyer Bros, expressage	2 45
T Vannatta, repairing pump, old jail	1 25
Grant S Herring, auditing public accts	50 00
Overseers Briarcreek tw'p, expenses for burial of an unknown	24 75
T L Gunton, headstones Kirbam and Spoonenberger	30 00
W Sayler, recording names of twp officers	22 30
Daniel Black, costs, Lashell vs Col Co	3 40
Eph. Parks, cleaning water closet, old jail	12 00
Peter Appleman est, repairs, old jail	6 40
D R Coffman, " "	44 25
W R Kocher, freight on files	1 45
Jas T Lawton, damage to horse at Lemon bridge	25 00
Wm Kirkbam, Kirkbam vs Col Co,	55 24
Fred schwinn, hauling	1 00
R M Lashell, post mortem on body of Jas Grady	25 00
A B Herring	25 00
Henry Ditwiller, "	80 00
John Johnson, "	175 00
Jacob Confer, "	60 0
Abraham Ledby, "	25 0
Wilson M Eves, "	49 00
Geo Ikeler	5 00
John A Funston, "	15 00
Sam'l and Isaiah Houck, "	5 00
Wm Hileman, "	15 00
C W Eves, "	100 00
S Pohe, comm'r, attending road views	34 0-
W Parr, " "	39 40
E Mendenhall, comm'r, attend'g road views	85 00
	$ 2946 10

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE.

Elias Mendenhall lumber	$ 2 28
Thomas Gorrey work at Court House	24 87
B F Savits chandeliers and work at court house	278 98
Thos Gorey bal on vault contract	85 00
E M Tewksbur, auditor	25 00
Eli Robbins auditor	25 00
J B Yetter auditor	25 00
John B Case, stating accts for '86	25 00
J J Brower bill rendered	12 12
C M Drinker repairs	1 00
Keystone Planing and Cabinet Co lumber	1 49
C E Savage clock for court room	9 00
D R Coffman work at court house	20 57
E B Brower repairs	22 15
Catherine Kitchen cleaning court house	5 00
V B Mowrer repairing and painting snow brakes	27 25
Hunt & Arnold pens	20 00
John Weliver shutter fasteners	80
Jacob Dieffenbach brooms	9 00
Fred schwinn hauling	20 00
Stephen Knorr bill rendered	2 20
Scull, Fisk & Fisk & Co files for Recorder's vault	25 00
B L Thomas pens	5 00
W B Taylor et al carpenter work at court house	115 5-
Levi H Ill trimming trees	4 00
O A Jacoby coal	122 78
S M Hess repairs	19 05
Creasy & Wells lumber &c court house	174 71
Central Telephone & Supply Co	47 00
Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Co lawn mower	9 -8
Stephen Pohe fence posts	3 00
D R Coffman et al painting jury room	82 00
R Dehart work at court house	50
Elijah Shutt " "	1 75
Eli Jones carpenter contract cour house	1079 00
Eli Jones et al extra carpenter work c urt house	325 00
J M Hower plastering contract	115 00
J M Howe extra plastering court house	60 14
Wm F Bodine painting contract court house	700 00
Chas Krug lumber binds &c court house	451 36
School Furnishing Co chairs for court room	722 20
A B Fowler work at court house	1 87
P S Moyer repairing spouts	4 00
Charles Boice " " "	4 37
Andrew Campbell " " "	87
Wm Webb " " "	1 50
Wm E Verner " " "	80
Jackson Faux " " "	4 50
Menagh and Coffman plan and specifications for painting	40 00
F D Dentler inspectors	6 00
J J & W H Brower carpet &c court room	13 68
C W Runyon hardware	59 58
Rush E Hess putting down matting court room	50
Bloomsburg Steam & Electric Light Co	8 8 24
Bloomsburg Steam & Electric Light Co steam three months	127 50
Bloomsburg Water Co water rent	66 33
Bloomsburg Gas & Gas	97 80
John Taylor work & c court house	50 00
Z R Shultz " " " "	194 23
Phoebe Cox cleaning court house	4 00
G H Martin blacksmithing	25
C F Knapp insurance on court house three years	174 00
H F Moyer sh. kle polish	1 00
Wm Rabb bill rendered	94
Daniel Miller painting iron fence	188 75
I W McElvy bill rendered	5 84
M E Cox work at court house	18 94
Geo M Pohe putting down carpets	8 94
Moyer Bros bill rendered court house	88 07
J H Schuyler hardware	8 38
Louis Bernhard bill rendered	1 0-
Rabb & Rehn spittoons	3 00
E R Ikeler atty for commissioner	145 00
Stephen Pohe commissioners	500 00
Washington Parr "	44 0-
Eli Mendenhall "	34 00
John B Casey clerk	900 00
	$6027 92

(Repairs to court room during the year '87 $399.)

COUNTY JAIL

V B Moyer	$ 120 29
Hirman & Hassert	16 89
B F Savits	64 18
J J Brower carpet	85 12
C M Drinker repairs	12 25
C R Heusel work at jail	55 00
Creasy & Wells	78 85
Richard Ivey wood	10 00
Stephen Knorr blacksmithing	3 75
P S Moyer	8 75
M J Casey lime	1 0
Fred chwinn hauling	9 12
F D entler shoes for prisoners	8 00

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	Arrive. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg	1 55	9 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street	1 44	7 53	8 49	6 42
Irondale	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet	1 28	7 35	9 24	6 58
Orangeville	1 13	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 22
Tubbs	12 50	7 04	10 05	7 27
Stillwater	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 35
Benton	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:21 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:37 p. m.	6:04 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:18 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
6.36 p. m.	4:39 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

TUESDAY MARCH 6.—Mr. John N. Gordon will sell valuable personal property on the premises in Montour township.

FEB. 25.—Geo. W. Cadwalader will sell valuable personal property on the premises in Benton township, at 1 p. m. sharp.

FEB. 11.—The widow and heirs of Frederick Derr, late of Madison township, deceased, will sell valuable personal property, on the premises, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FEB. 25.—John G. Freeze, administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Robert Finney, late of Liberty township, Montour county, Pa., deceased, will sell valuable real estate, at the Court House, in Danville, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A brick house located on Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa., with thirteen rooms, wide halls, heated by street steam, hot and cold water, bath tub and all the modern conveniences on a 66 ft. lot with good stable and choice fruit. Also a frame house on same street with eleven rooms including bath room. Stable for four horses and choice fruit. For further particulars write to or enquire of M. P. LUTZ,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
feb 10 Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. C. Bundy, practical auctioneer; over 20 years experience, in crying farm property. Store goods and hotel furniture a specialty. Postoffice address, Bloomsburg, residence on Little Fishingcreek, at slate quarry. feb.8-6w.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

Personal.

D. L. Brown has been quite sick this week.

Miss Eva Schoch, of Selinsgrove, is visiting at Mr. A. Z. Schoch's.

Miss Jennie Leach, of Lancaster, Pa., is visiting at Mr. Wm. Neal's.

H. B. Hess, of Philadelphia, is visiting his uncle, Mr. Lloyd Paxton, at Rupert.

Miss Martha Clark returned home on Monday from a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Representative Fox drove over to Bloomsburg on Tuesday. While here he gave us a short call.

G. A. Potter, editor of the Millville *Tablet*, was in town Monday. He has been suffering with rheumatism in one of his legs.

Judge McCollum is holding court this term. Mrs. McCollum is spending the two weeks with him at the Exchange Hotel.

Chas. J. McHenry, of Benton, was in town visiting friends several days last week. He expects shortly to finish his musical education by taking a course at the Conservatory of Music, Boston.

Lent begins next Wednesday.

The prospects are good for a big ice flood this spring.

A great deal of sickness is reported in town at present.

The next eclipse of the moon will take place July 22nd.

The weather has been very changeable during the past week.

The indications are that there will be a large number of movings this spring.

Do not forget the discount of 10 per cent off all cash purchases at H. W. Sloan's.

A Guitar Club has been organized at Milton, which promises says the Milton *Argus*, to be a successful institution.

J. N. Zeisloft offers his services as an auctioneer to those holding public sales. Address him at Jerseytown, Pa. [*4t]27

The cars on the morning trains of the B. & S. were crowded with people from Benton and vicinity, who came to court.

W. S Rishton gave a large party at his home on Market street Wednesday evening. All present enjoyed themselves exceedingly.

An exchange says: "Slaying parties are all the rage now in this section." There must be a fearful slaughter going on in that region.

J. F. Caldwell is now established at the old St. Elmo, and prepared to receive customers. Bloomsburg now possesses five hotels.

J. H. Maize esq. has taken the agency for several first class fire insurance companies, and has already issued a number of policies.

A full assortment of all kinds of goods and we give you a discount of 10 per cent. for cash, until Feb. 21. H. W. Sloan.

The *Electrical Review* says that the lightning rod is a relic of superstition, and that the day will come when a lightning rod on a house will be regarded in the same light as a horseshoe over the door.

Sleighing parties have not been as numerous as usual this week.

V. B. Moyer is a happy father. His wife last Tuesday presented him with a fine 11 pound girl.

Sam Jones lectured at the Danville Opera House Wednesday evening. Quite a number of people from this place went down to hear him.

Mr. W. S. Moyer's new home on Market street is approaching completion. It will be, when completed, one of the finest residences in town.

The *Catawissa Item* says there are one hundred and two empty houses in Catawissa, by actual count, with a prospect of more in the spring.

An exchange makes the following incomprehensible remark: "Poker players expect that 1888 will be a good year, as it contains three of a kind."

That wonderfully accurate weather prophet, the ground hog, saw his shadow Thursday of last week, and foretold six weeks more of cold weather.

Scranton, which is lighted by electricity, is said to be the best lighted city in the country. The lamps are placed at a greater height than is usually the case.

D. W. Kitchen resigned his position at the Farmers' Produce Exchange on February 1, the store being taken in charge by Messrs. Creveling and Supplee.

15,000 ft. dry pitch pine flooring dressed, 1 in., for sale.
WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN.
feb3 4t. Orangeville, Pa.

A musicale was given at the rectory of the Episcopal church last Friday evening and an interesting program was carried out. The attendance was not as large as it should have been.

The rain Sunday and Monday took away most of the good sleighing, to the dismay of a great many, but the snow Tuesday and Wednesday returned the sleighing as good as ever.

The Shamokin *Dispatch* says: "An Excelsior man some years ago stood in Schuylkill county and shot a rabit in Carbon, which jumped over into Luzerne and died. This is not a leap year lie."

Next Tuesday will be Valentine Day. Stationers have already received their yearly supply of valentines. Some exceedingly handsome ones are to be seen in their collections, as well as very ugly ones.

There will be a meeting of the North Branch Conference in Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Mifflinville, commencing Monday evening, at 7:30, February 27 and continuing through Tuesday, day and evening.

Miss Eliza Kuhn has been lying dangerously ill for the past week with inflamation of the bowels. At the present writing there is a slight improvement, and the physician in charge has every hope of her recovery.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. next Tuesday afternoon the 14th inst. at half past two in the Reformed church. As it is the first meeting under the new administration it is desirable that every member be present.

Residents of the Fishingcreek valley have no further cause for complaint in regard to the mails. Through the efforts of Superintendent Leader and Postmaster Clark two mails have been secured over the B. & S., beginning last Saturday.

H. F. Pursel, who has been running a photograph gallery at Hughesville, Lycoming county, for some time past, has removed to this place, his former home, and takes the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Rosenstock, where he will continue in the business.

Mrs. Witman, of Berwick, formerly of this place, died at her home there on Monday, aged about seventy-three years. The cause of her death was paralysis. Funeral services were held at Berwick on Thursday and the remains brought here and interred in Rosemont cemetery.

There was an unusual scene in court on Monday when a young girl of sixteen years appeared with a small babe in her arms, as prosecutrix in a case of fornication and bastardy. The defendant was a sickly looking boy only seventeen years old. The jury found that he was the father of the child.

Madame Thompson's Glass Blowers and Novelty Company drew good crowds at Music Hall the latter part of last week. The voting and giving of presents to the person receiving the largest number of votes was an attractive feature of their entertainment. The troupe went from here to Sunbury, where they are giving exhibitions this week.

We have received from the *New York World* a handsome souvenir in the shape of a card containing diagrams of the *World* buildings and cuts of the *World's* New York building and Brooklyn Annex. These souvenirs are in commemoration of the inauguration on Jan. 28 of the completion and erection in the *World* office of the largest printing press in the world. A large number of invitations were given out and throngs of New Yorkers were present on that occasion.

On account of my wife's health failing, I am closing out her stock of millinery goods and notions at great bargains, and offering to rent the room she occupies, which is the nicest in the county for that purpose. This is a chance that seldom occurs for any one wishing to enter into business, as she has always had a good run of custom, and Orangeville is a fast growing town and a very healthy place.
C. W. LOW,
Feb.10-tf. Orangeville, Pa.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Feb. 7, 1888:

Mrs. E. B. Bradford, Mr. Elias Batz, W. N. Brooking, Mr. M. Cohen (2), Miss Hattie Fausey, Jackson Fox, Mr. James Goshen, Mrs. Clara Kline, Samuel Lorman, Mr. Thomas Mather, Mrs. Wm McNinch John Neyhart, Mrs. Rachel Powell, Mr. J. B. Steiner.

CARDS.

Samuel Loreman, J. J. Malloy, Mrs. John McHenry, Amos Neyhart.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

About fifty of those who hold liquor licenses in this county obtained them at May court of last year, but by the change under the new law they lose three months of the year for which they paid. The money went to the State last year, and the question has been frequently asked whether there is any way of recovering the one-fourth of the license fee, for the lost time. The state having received the money for a year's license, and then through the operation of a new law deprived a large number of one-fourth of a year's license, it is a violation of a contract, and there ought to be a way of getting the money back. As the amount thus paid exceeds $600 in this county, it would pay those interested to combine and have the matter investigated.

"Regulate the Regulator," when bad blood comes in good health goes out. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla drives out bad blood and brings good health. 120 doses $1.00.

Some terrible riots occurred at Shenandoah last Friday and Saturday, the striking miners, mostly Poles, attacking those who had been working. The first disturbance of the kind occurred Friday evening, and on Saturday the Polanders attacked the breaker boys at Kehley Run colliery. The police came to the rescue of the miners, and a fight ensued between the strikers and officers. The police fired over the heads of the strikers, and the mob, many of whom were armed, fired most of their shots into the air, but one at least was fired at the officers, as a shot took effect upon one of them, Chas. Witman of Pottsville. No arrests were made, and everything at present is quiet in that region.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed the decision in the Butler county court, which is a matter of general interest to the people of the Commonwealth. A man named Stewart, prosecuted for selling liquor without a license, claimed a right to speak in court in his own behalf. The Butler Judge refused to allow him to do so, claiming that he was represented sufficiently by his attorney, who might plead his case for him. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which wisely reversed the decision and held that the accused has a right given him by the Constitution which can not be taken from him by Legislature or the Courts to be heard by himself and by counsel.—*Ex.*

The entertainment and "cake walk" given in Music Hall Tuesday evening by the members of the A. M. E. church of this place was very largely attended. There were large delegations from Danville and Wilkesbarre present. Refreshments were served during the evening, there was singing by a choir, and two cake walks took place, one at nine o'clock and the second shortly after ten. A number of judges chosen from the audience occupied a raised platform at one end of the hall and decided the contests. In the first walk the prize was given to a couple from Danville and in the second, in which there were two prizes, a large cake was awarded to Frank Parks and his sister, Mrs. Cameron, and a smaller one to Will Dennis and wife. Everybody in the audience seemed pleased with the awards, as there was loud applause when the announcements were made.

Farmers' Institute at Pottsgrove.

Pursuant to arrangements made by John Hoffa, member of State Board of Agriculture for Northumberland Co., assisted by T. L. Clapp of Limestoneville, Montour Co. and J. K. Murray of Pottsgrove, a Farmers' Institute was held at the latter place on the last day of Jan. and first of Feb. The venerable ex-judge Wm. Follmer was made president of the meeting, and right well did he manage its sessions.

Pottsgrove is situated in a first class farming district as evinced by the large barns and elegant homes to be seen all about. And that the farmers of that section are awakening to the magnitude of their interests and the need of advancing and protecting those interests themselves, there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who looked into their faces during the discussion or mingled socially with them during the recesses. A program had been arranged of subjects of interest on the farm and in the home, most of which were handled by those to whom they had been committed in a creditable manner. Interest in the meeting increased from the opening session to the close, at times the hall, which was of fair size, being inadequate to furnish even standing room for all desirous of hearing. The ladies' essays, of which there were three, were especially commendable for point, elegance of diction and for the spirited manner of their deliverence.

Dr. Calder of Harrisburg lectured on Chinese Agriculture on Tuesday evening in the Lutheran church to a full house. The Dr's. lecture was instructive as well as intensely interesting as he narrated the methods, scenes and incidents impressed upon his mind during a long residence among the people of that oldest nation. On Wednesday evening W. T. Everson of Union City, Erie Co., discoursed upon "The Farmers' Relation to the Temperance Question", also to a full house. Mr. Everson made many fine points which were evidently appreciated by his audience. Pottsgrove, though a railroad station and a thriving village has no licensed hotel, nor drug store, and none appeared to be needed, for all in attendance were apparently satisfactorily cared for, every want supplied, everybody seemed intent upon giving full measure of attention time and means to make it pleasant and profitable for all. The institute closed with the best of feeling. The verdict that it had been a success appeared to be unanimous. No farming community where sufficient interest can be aroused can fail to be benefitted by such meetings and the leaders in the State Board who are following out the demand for them should receive the commendation and assistance of every wide awake farmer in the State.

"What is remote and difficult of success we are apt to overrate, what is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked."

A. P. YOUNG.

RINGING NOISES

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. nc nov25 6m

For cleansing and healing foul and indolent ulcers, sores and abscesses and removing the bad odors arising therefrom, and for sloughing, contused and lacerated wounds, Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is unequaled.

"I have used Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in hospital and private practice for ten years and know of nothing better for sloughing, contused and lacerated wounds, foul and indolent ulcers and as a disinfectant."—J. F. HEUSTIS, Professor Mobile Med. College.

A Fortunate and Grateful Woman.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, of Everett, Pa., says: I suffered for many years from kidney and gravel trouble. Besides, I had other complaints common to my sex. I began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a happy and perfectly well woman once more. Thanks to Dr. Kennedy and his Favorite Remedy. Price $1.

Court Proceedings.

The regular term of February court began on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, his Honor, Judge McCollum of the 34th district presiding, and the associates Hons. C. G. Murphy and C. B. McHenry on the bench.

Constable returns taken.

List of Grand jurors called, E. B. Gule of Catawissa appointed foreman.

H. F. Fairman appointed tipstaff to Grand jury.

John Yocum of Orange and Edward Reece excused as jurors.

G. W. Murphy vs L. A. Riley & Co., on motion ordered at head of list till trial.

Commonwealth vs. Uzal Fowler, fornication and bastardy, true bill.

Tavern license of Olive Hess of Benton transferred to Lemmuel Drake.

Tavern license of Lemmuel Drake of Benton, transferred to E. P. Albertson.

Road in Scott near M. Shive's, exceptions filed, and petition for review filed, viewers not to be appointed until exceptions are disposed of.

Estate of Geo. Miller, deceased, recognizance approved and filed.

Estate of Elizabeth Fullmer, deceased, petition to mortgage decedents real estate to pay debts filed, and order made.

Commonwealth vs Walter Hayes, assault and battery with intent &c., true bill.

Estate of Hannah Shultz, sale, confirmed nisi.

Estate of Catherine D. Kressler, sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of Joshua Savage, sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of John Jacoby, sale confirmed nisi.

E. R. Ikeler vs. Catherine Welliver, et al, sale confirmed nisi

Report of auditor in the estate of Catherine Farver confirmed nisi.

Report of auditor in the matter of sale of real estate of G. W. Vannatta by the sheriff, confirmed nisi.

Petition of B. F. Zarr, guardian of Carlton A. Caswell, minor, to sell interest in real estate, filed.

Report of auditor in estate of Sarah A. Eck, confirmed nisi.

The following reports of sale were confirmed nisi:

Estates of Henry Hoffman, George Linn, Noah Arndt, Stephen Thomas, Charles Billig, Elias George, Thomas J. Hutchinson, Philip Crawford, Henry F. Miller.

Tavern license of J. H. Keifer, transferred to Elmer E. Longenberger.

Citation awarded in estate of Abraham Litwiler.

Citation awarded in estate of John Keifer.

Prothonotary's report filed, Conyngham township special road tax, and confirmed nisi.

On petition G. W. Corell and L. B. Rupert appointed appraisers in estate of Mathias Girton, deceased.

On petition, B. F. Edgar and Lewis Beishline appointed appraisers in estate of William Lauderbach, deceased.

Sale ordered in estate of Daniel Rote, deceased.

Sale ordered in estate of Jas. Shoemaker deceased.

Estate of Elias George deceased, recognizance of G. W. George filed.

On petition, Aaron Bond appointed guardian of R. R. Brader, Lydia A. Brader and Laura A. Brader, minor children of Emma M. Brader, deceased.

Sale ordered in estate of H. G. Martz, deceased

Petition of M. G. Hughes, a claimant against estate of John Keifer, deceased, to suspend distribution, citation awarded.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a bridge in Fishingcreek near Stillwater and Frank Hess' confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Sugarloaf near Thomas Smith's, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Conyngham near Jacob Sharp's, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Fishingcreek near Stillwater, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Benton, near Eli McHenry's, against road, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Greenwood near W. W. Eves confirmed nisi.

Road in Benton and Sugarloaf, report of viewers vacating public road and restoring part of a road heretofore vacated by road now vacated, confirmed nisi.

Return of inquest in estate of Andrew J. Hess, confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. John White and G. W. Fisher larceny, nol. pros. allowed, goods to be returned within 10 days, and defendant to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Trembly, desertion. After hearing court sentence defendant to pay costs of prosecution, give bond in sum of $300 with surety for the performance of the following order: Ordered that Charles Trembly pay for the maintainance of his wife Mary C. Trembly and her child, eight dollars per month from Feb. 1, 1888, payment to be made at the end of each month.

Commonwealth vs Uzal Fowler, fornication and bastardy, case tried, verdict guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Mitchell, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Emerson J. Lere, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Lafayette Fenstermacher, leave granted the bail in this case to move to strike off the forfeiture of recognizance at May sessions, or such other motion as may seem proper.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Vansickle, larceny, true bill,

On motion of L. S. Wintersteen Esq., Mark Levy sworn as a citizen of the United States.

Commonwealth vs. J. S. Mann, selling liquor to minors, verdict guilty.

Commonwealth vs. C. B. Johnson and Arthur Johnson, larceny, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. F. Glassmeyer, case tried, verdict not guilty, defendant and prosecutor each pay half the costs.

The following roads were confirmed absolute:

Pine township near Berdo's.
Benton " " H. F. Everett's.
" " " A. T. Ikeler,
Fishingcr'k " " Buttonwood school house. Orange twp. near Jesse Summer's. Orange twp. near M. K. Patterson's. Orange twp. near C. K. Canfield's, against road. Scott twp. near Chas. Rink's, against vacating. Benton twp. near J. R. Coles', against a road.

Auditor's report in estate of Geo. Farver confirmed nisi.

"The Colby Murder."

We have just received a copy of "The Colby Tragedy," a 64-page book, containing an illustrated account of the murder of Isaiah and Nora Colby, in Clinton county, last August, and for which Luther Shaffer and John W. Johnson will probably suffer the penalty of death on the gallows. The book is printed by *Pennsylvania Grit*, of Williamsport, Pa., and is being sold by its agents at 25 cents per copy, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

Pond's Extract is known everywhere as an excellent medicine. It does what it claims to do—cures all kinds of pain, inflamation and hemorrhages. Weak and cheap imitations will not cure, and innocent purchasers suffer both in health and in pocket in consequence.

Death by Electricity.

THE NEW METHOD OF EXECUTING CRIMINALS THAT WILL PROBABLY TAKE THE PLACE OF THE GALLOWS IN NEW YORK.

Discussions upon the subject of the inauguration of a new method of capital punishment have been going on for some time past in New York state. A writer in the New York *World* of last Sunday dilates upon the evils of the present system of executing criminals and argues in a clear and lucid manner in favor of death by electricity, the method that has been so much discussed. Although the taking off of criminals by hanging is not so painful a manner of execution as is generally thought yet there are many instances of bungling which results in a torture not contemplated by the law. As he puts it, "Ropes break, men are strangled or mutilated, the community is shocked, justice is upbraided and sympathy goes to the malefactor. To hang a man and produce instant death is shown to be a matter of both skill and experience, and to find an executioner who is expert is not always an easy matter." Upon the subject of electricity he says: "Electricity is the swiftest and most certain of all possible means by which death may be inflicted. Ninety-five feet a second is the estimated speed of a nerve sensibility. Electricity travels 180,000 miles in a like space of time. The brain is paralyzed before it can feel the shock, the victim of the current passes from life to death without knowing the blow. Obviously, there is a twofold gain in this method. First, it entirely prevents a mishap. The current passes when the fatal joining of the wires occurs, and death is given. The distant dynamo gives no sound the condemned man may hear. He is led to a chair and seated. One metallic conductor is placed against the nape of the neck, salt water being applied to the hair to enable it to transmit the current. The other conductor is placed on top of the head, the hair being wet, or on either temple of both. The connection is then made and the man is dead on the instant."

The writer also claims that the moral effects upon other convicts would be much better. He advocates having the time of execution concealed from the condemned man and the execution secret as "the moral effect of the death sentence is often destroyed by the excitement in the town in which it is to take place, and by the exaltation of the criminal, who is for days the central figure in the community. Maudlin sympathy has an upheaval in his honor; flowers, fruits and dainties are pressed upon him; hysterical women throng to see him, and from being a felon he is made a hero, a martyr and an example of Christian fortitude and forbearance." Then also, "to have the day and the hour concealed from the dead man would rob his last days of the melodramatic interest they possess for his fellows in crime and make the fate more terrible. There would be no halo about the head of a felon who journeys to State prison merely to be hurled on some unspecified day and unknown hour by a swift and silent agent out from the world he has offended. No boasts of "dying game," no incidents of his last day and last hours; nothing but his being swallowed up living by the grim walls of the penitentiary and cast forth again some day, dead.'

In conclusion he says: "Civilization demands the life of murderers as a measure of prevention. Most States which have abolished it have had to return to it. It is a public necessity that murderers should die, but humanity demands that the method shall not be barbarous, the spectacle public nor the criminal apotheosized in his taking off. Electricity, applied in a State prison, meets these requirements exactly.

My First Ride on a Railroad.

The sight of trains passing up and down the valley every day sets one to thinking. The younger people look upon it as a great novelty, and as an improvement, but they have grown up with the improvements of the place and not able to appreciate it, as we, who have known the valley since it was comparatively a wilderness, when the farms were mere patches, surrounded with woods and bushes, when there were no fine dwellings, no pretty little towns, no churches, no stores, when school houses were few and far between, and when one postoffice served the people for many miles 'round, with a weekly mail. The prospective thought of a railroad being built, and trains of cars running up and down as we see them now, if expressed would have been looked upon as chimerical, as the idle dream of some shallow brain, and I doubt if the thought of building railroads along the Susquehanna had found a lodgment in many minds, at the time of which I write For though the mind is bewildered, when it attempts to grasp the extent of the mighty enterprise, even in this state, at the present time it is only a little over fifty years since the first railroad was built in Pennsylvania, the old "Columbia and Philadelphia road." I remember it well, and it was on this that I took my ride. Though I lived five miles from the nearest station, and though it was as far from the station to the city as from our house, where a stage coach passed every day, yet we chose to walk the five miles for the sake of "riding on a rail." The "train" consisted of a single car, built some what like the high top carriages of the present day, only longer, and would hold, perhaps, twenty-five or thirty persons. It was trimmed and festooned off with cloth of gayest and most gaudy colors; indeed we thought it splendid It was drawn by two horses, hitched one before the other. When all was ready the driver cracked his whip and off we went in fine style. When we came to the top of a hill the horses were unhooked and we were let down by a stationary engine to the bottom of the plane. Here another pair of horses were hitched as before, and away we went over the Schuylkill, and into Philadelphia at a rate of speed that must have astonished the people of the Quaker City, for we went as fast as two horses could trot with a loaded wagon.

JOHN SUTTON.

White Swelling.

Mr. M. S. Hamlin, one of the best known insurance men in North Carolina, writes from Winston, as follows: "Ever since I was seven years of age I have had what the doctors call hip disease, and which I call white swelling. My hip was drawn out of place. There was a swelling at the knee-joint, where there is a profuse running, which has been there for years. Of course this has greatly depleted my system, together with surgical operation on the leg bone. I tried every known blood purifier to build up my system, but none did me good until I took S. S. S. I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enables me to stand the long, trying, enervating, hot summer days. To me there is no such medicine for purifying the blood and building up the wasted system as S. S. S. On using it I soon became strong of body and easy of mind. My color changed from a pale, worn look to a healthy, robust complexion."

Mr. G. N. Frizzel, of Farmersville, Texas, writes: "About August 1st, 1885, an eruption appeared on my arms and legs, which pained me much and seemed to affect my physical condition generally. On the advice of a physician at this place, I finally commenced using Swift's Specific. I am glad to say that after using three large bottles the sores have all healed."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

It is estimated that the loss by the Reading strike is $4,000,000 a month, divided about equally between the employes and road. To this should be added the cost consequent on the rise in the price of coal, damage to manufacturers and so on, which will continue at an increased rate as long as the strike lasts.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 6, 1888.

We have been taking a quick glance at some of the exceptionally low-priced things in some of the departments—at the things in which either quality or price are out of the ordinary. At every step some desirable article holds up its head and says: "Look at me: I am either better or cheaper than you ever saw me before."

DRESS GOODS.

Every day adds something fresh to this stock. The advertiser's pen cannot keep pace with the new goods. The following are noticed because especially suited to early Spring wear, and are very cheap:

Peerless Sateens at 12½ cents. A great number of our own exclusive styles, equal in pattern, color, and finish to the finest French at three times the price.

French Cashmeres, 40 inch, at 50 cents; at least one quarter off from a proper price. Twenty-seven colors.

A rare lot of Suitings in new shades of gray and brown and fancy mixes. 36 inches wide, at 28 cents a yard—would be cheap at 37½ cents.

Habit Cloths, 54 inches wide 75 cents. A large lot, including 50 varieties of color; all the new fashionable shades, plain and mixed. Also another lot, 42 inches wide, at 50 cents. A quarter off present market value. 30 colorings, including choice new shades.

Broadcloths, 50 inches wide, at $1.20. They are 10 per cent. better in quality than similar goods at $1.25.

Black Serge Foulè. A new arrival. Every fibre fine wool. Soft to the touch, yet firm and crisp under finger pressure. A stuff that we shall hear much more of. 40 inches wide, 37½ cents. A before unheard of price for such goods.

Wool Challis. Sixty varieties in color and figure that are just open. Twenty-five at 50 cents, thirty-five at 60 cents, 30 inches wide. The lower priced are all white and cream grounds, the higher have also pink and blue.

The wonderful color printing has a splendid chance on the sheer wool fabric. The fingers of one hand will count the color printers of all the world who can do such work.

We have had the same sort of goods in former seasons, but never quite equal in weave and figure to the beautiful sixty we now have on sale. Thoughts of tea-gowns or house-dresses or room-wraps may find expression in these Challis.

THREE TOWELS.

Extra heavy Cream Damask, 19x37 inches, colored borders, $1.50 a dozen. We put it against any Towel we ever knew of at $1.80 a dozen.

Extra fine Huck, knotted fringe and colored borders, 20x42 inches, 25 cents each.

Double Huck Bath Towels, colored borders and knotted fringe; wear soft; soak up water almost like a sponge; $2.40 a dozen.

Scores of other Towels, fine, medium, or coarse, in which the value is just as big.

OUR $3 SHOE.

Only an expert critic could tell our $3 Shoe on a man's foot from the sort we sell at $7.50. And this because we are selling the best $3 Men's Shoes in the country.

We keep the finest Shoes—plenty of them. But it *is feasible* to sell honest calfskin Shoes for men, of excellent quality, at $3 the pair. The growing demand for the Wanamaker Wearwell—that's what we call it—the numbers that are repaired with second soles, the coming of men who wear them regularly and ask no questions except as to the fit, the increased stock needed for the trade, show them to be all we claim—the best for the money.

You can have them with London cap or plain toe, laced, buttoned, or Congress. They polish like best French calf.

If you want to compare other leading Shoes sold at the same price, our Shoe Store will show them. Each Shoe branded with our name.

POCKET-BOOKS.

Two lots, just made, secured especially for attractive style, superior quality, and great cheapness.

They are both of black seal, leather would not be better at $5, excellent frame, neatly trimmed and finished within and without, inside coin pocket with clasp, 95 cents each. You have a choice of the new square or oblong shapes. It has never been our privilege to offer equal bargains in Pocket-books.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable preparation, being free from injurious ingredients. It is peculiar in its curative power.

A Novel Contest.

TWO MEN OF DEARBORN COUNTY, IND., OUTPULL TWO STRONG HORSES.

Quite a novel contest was decided at Bright, Dearborn county, Ind., last Friday. William Liddle, a merchant, and Jesse Crim, a blacksmith of the village, offered to wager $25 that they could outpull any two horses in the township. Steve Cook, a farmer, who possessed a fine team and believed they could outpull anything, from a porous plaster to a steam engine, accepted the bet, and Friday afternoon, in the presence of a concourse of neighbors and friends of the respective contestants, the trial of strength was made. Liddle and Crim lay flat on their backs with their feet firmly braced against an immovable structure arranged for the purpose, and with their heads pointing from the horses, that were hitched a distance of forty feet away to a piece of timber held firmly in the hands of the prostrate men.

The test to be decided by the horses either pulling the timber from the hands of the men, or else pulling them from the ground to their feet, three trials and three minutes steady pulling each trial the extent of the contest, while the excited farmers and villagers crowded around the parties to witness the singular feat of strength and endurance.

The horses two different times were whipped into pulling their best, but with distended muscles and swelling veins, that told of the terrific strain upon them, the prostrate men held the horses to their position. At the third trial the excited farmer lashed his horses to force them to their utmost, when by a sudden jerk the timber in the hands of the resisting men and to which the horses were hitched, snapped in two pieces, the end of one piece striking Crim in the side as it broke, rendering him unconscious for nearly an hour. He was supposed to be dead, but finally recovered and is out of all danger of serious results from the blow.

But now as the third trial was not determined before the accident occurred a dispute had arisen over the awarding of the money, and the judges decide that a second contest must be had as soon as the parties are all ready and the weather permits.—*Cincinnatti Enquirer.*

LOCAL NOTICES.

10 lbs. of butter will buy as much dry goods at I. W. Hartman & Sons' as 12 to 15 lbs. will buy at lots of other places.

Go to Sharpless' foundry to buy the cheapest ranges, cook stoves, all kinds of stove repairs. Sled soles, &c. 8td30.

New veiling 2 yds. for 25c. at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Thousands of yards of satteens now in store at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

M'Kelvy

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

See the extra good yd. wide muslin 7c, by the bolt at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

White and decorated dishes $2.75 to $30 per set at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN BLOOMSBURG remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and to convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size, 50c. and $1.

MALE HELP. Clerks, mechanics, travelers and all workingmen find a speedy cure for backache, crick, swollen joints and muscles and weak lungs in the *Hop Plaster*. Safe, sure, quick in action. 25c.

WHAT AM I TO DO?—The symptoms of biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and diarrhœa or constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the stomach. To correct all this if not to effect a cure try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

THE POPULATION OF BLOOMSBURG is about 5,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INSURANCE AGENCY
OF
J. H. MAIZE.
OFFICE 2ND FLOOR COLUMBIAN BUILDING,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

LIFE.

Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, Members 41,343. Paid to Beneficiaries $4,051,628.17. Insures non-Masons.

Official Report on Baking Powders.

BY PROF. HENRY LEFFMANN, M. D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Especially made for the Annals of Hygiene.

We have considered that a fair, impartial and reliable report on "Baking Powders" was much needed, because we have recently noticed the claim set forth by two prominent manufacturers, each, that theirs was the "only baking powder free from adulteration;" and in each instance, among the list of names given as authority for this claim, was to be found the name of a prominent New York chemist. Since it is obviously impossible that this chemist should have testified that each of these powders was the only one free from adulteration, we felt that the claims set forth were unreliable, and that it was clearly our duty to furnish the public with reliable information on this important question. We accordingly bought from one of our largest and most reliable grocery stores one package, or bottle, each of the following powders, which, we were informed, were most in demand:

1. Rumford Yeast Powder.
2. Royal Baking Powder.
3. Peerless Baking Powder.
4. Sea Foam Baking Powder.

These powders were removed from the boxes or bottles in which they were bought, placed in packages, with no marks save the numbers from 1 to 4, (in the order above given), and sent to Prof. Henry Leffmann, who was requested to analyze them and make his report by numbers. It will be observed that he did not know, and had no means of knowing, what powders he was examining.

We will first publish Prof. Leffmann's report and then make our comments thereon.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Board of Agricultural—Department of Hygiene and Food Inspector.

H. Leffmann, M. D., Inspector.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2, 1887.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I transmit herewith the results of the examination of the four samples of baking powder. To avoid repetition, I may observe that baking powders are mixtures of baking soda (bicarbonate of soda, sodium acid carbonate), with some vegetable acid or acid salt. In practice, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, acid phosphate and alum are used. The most approved baking powders are those made with either cream of tartar or acid phosphates. Some fine insoluble powder (starch) is generally added to make the mixture keep well. Although there is no positive evidence to show that alum powders are unwholesome, yet the use such powders is to be discouraged. They are, to say the least, put on the market as cheap substitutes for the higher class articles:

No. 1. Phosphate Powder.—No Alum. No Ammonia. Corn Starch.

No. 2. Tartrate powder—no alum. Contains ammonia. Corn starch.

No. 3. Alum powder.—corn and potatoe starch. Contains ammmonia.

No. 4. Tartrate powder.—no alum. Corn starch. No ammonia.

Yours, HENRY LEFFMANN.

To Joseph F, Edwards, M. D.

It will be seen from the above report that the "Rumford Yeast Powder" holds a position absolutely its own, in so far as it is the only phosphate powder on the market. Of course physicians all know that there are many persons to whom the use of the phosphates would prove very beneficial, and therefore this powder may be recommended.

For the benefit of those who did not see our July issue, we wish again to state that in all instances our examinations are made without any knowledge on the part of the manufacturers that such examinations are contemplated. The goods will always be bought in open market, and the reports will be as accurate as science can make them. —*From Annals of Hygiene, Sept.* 1887.

Simon Madole's Duel.

J. H. H. in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When I was on my fishing trip down in Southeast Missouri, a short time ago, I met old Simon Madole, the man who had the historic duel with Governor Clingham, of North Carolina, that there was so much lying about in the "fifties." It is hopeless to try to give Madole's fine old Tennessee dialect, but as near as I can put it he tells the story thus: "You see, I went down there into that French brood kentry and this man Clingham, Guvner Clingham he was then, kem along and made a perlitical question, which was all full of foolery and dodgasted nonsense, and along about the middle of it I up and pintedly guv him the lie. Well, he sent his challenge to me, and I passed the word back that I'd fight him with swords, mounted. Now, I had a ole ox brute that I had trained to the saddle, and he was vicouser than a trouser's leg full of rattlesnakes when I put the cinch to him; and he ud specially objected to any body tootin' a horn when ridin' him. I had besides a kiverlet—a bed kiverlet you know—in which was all colors of the rainbow, although red and blue predominated.

"I put the kiverlet on the ox brute, cinched in the saddle so that his eyes bulged out. I got me an old rusty saber that my grau'ther fit into the revolution with, tied on a cowhorn and started for the field of combat. Guv'ner Clingham was there on a fine thoroughbred mare, with a three cornered French rapeer in his hand, evidently thirstin' for my blood. As me and the ox brute hove in sight there was what these here newspaper fellows call a sensation. Guv'ner Clingham declared he wouldn't fight such a outfit, but I took one long toot on the cowhorn and charged. Wall, sir, his thoroughbred kind of jerked and shivered and stared as though she didn't know whether she was asleep or only dreamin', while the kiverlet was a flutterin' in the wind, and the ox brute was a snortin' and a pawin' and a makin' for her, end on.

"The guv'ner was yellin' for me to stop, but I des' tooted away on the horn and let the ox brute go. The mare waited twell we got about ten yards off, and then she put out due East as hard as she could lick, and you can believe me or not, but she never even switched her tail twell she crossed the Calina line. There's been lots of lying about the Clingham duel, but that's the truth of it, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

The Blood

Is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and exertions, and assists nature to expel from the system scrofula, humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. It effectually aids weak, impaired, and debilitated organs. A trial will convince you that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

Dairying in Columbia County—Will it Pay?

[Read before the Farmers' Institute at Millville by A. P. Young, of Millville.]

Close by stands a creamery that by actual test is working for an answer to the question above. What that answer may be will depend upon several conditions. That it may be an affirmative one, is important to all especially to the proprietor and the farmer, who are taking initiatory lessons in dairying. With a soil most of which is naturally thin and not specially adapted to grass, the problem is more difficult than where natural advantages are more abundantly distributed. If we look closely however we will find advantages and disadvantages tolerably evenly scattered about in every section. If our soil is not as deep and rich as the prairies of the west we must make up for that deficiency as far as possible by utilizing the superiorities here presented, chief of these and the greatest desideratum of all, is a good market, near by.

Since grain products have fallen off in value so much, owing to the sharp competition of distant, fresh and fertile territory, and the unjust discrimination of transportation companies, enabling those distant fields to reach market almost or quite as cheaply as we can, we must turn our attention to something else. Something that cannot be held for months, or perhaps a year, and transported with little care as to its exposure to varying conditions of atmosphere, and stench of gas, and oil tanks, fertilizer materials, fertilizer works and warehouses and all the high smelling odors incident to railroad transportation through dense population. Admit that under these conditions, they can beat us in producing wheat and corn, can't we under the disadvantages with which the must contend beat them in butter? I think we can if we set to work in right good earnest and begin at the right place. With the stock to improve the quality. With the food to increase the quantity. Cows will give as much milk in Columbia county if properly fed and cared for as they will on soils naturally more fertile. Careful attention to the herd will insure cows of as high quality here as anywhere on earth, if the foundation stock be right.

The keeping of animals affords a ready means of adding fertility, and it the growth or product of the animal will pay for feed and care, it is therefore an economical means of increasing the ability of the land to produce. To begin with, the proper stock for the purpose must be had. If we were expecting to produce cattle to market for beef we should have the animal best adapted to that end. If we are to sell milk fresh from the cow we would look for an animal producing a large quantity, and perhaps have little concern as to quality. But if we want an animal to produce a large amount of cream to sell to the creamery or to make gilt edge butter for home consumption or special customers we must select accordingly. To manage stock successfully requires the observance of several conditions. They must be made comfortable, must be contented with their surroundings, must be kindly treated on all occasions. A cow that expects to feel the weight of a heavy boot or of a cudgel every time an attendant comes within reach will not get into a humor to do her best while this condition of things last. If she involuntarily starts for the farthest corner of the yard whenever she sees a man coming the feeling between man and animal is far from satisfactory, and the cow will fail to render a fair account in the milk pail. Cows must have abundance of food, and that of the right kind, supplied at the proper time. I wish to emphasize the proper time idea. A cow may have all the feed necessary but fail to make proper use of it from having it administered so irregularly that her system is unable to properly appropriate it. Stuffed to repletion at one time, suffering from hunger at another, never perfectly contented. Winter dairying I think offers many points of advantage over Summer dairying for our section. As stated in the outset of this paper ours is not a soil naturally adapted to grazing, but will yield fair crops if properly fertilized and farmed. The old plan of seeing on how little cows may be taken through the winter, must be abandoned if we are to go into dairying at that season and in its place we will do well to substitute the problem of trying to find out how much food they may be made to profitably consume.

Our work in that direction will yield large amounts of manure with a comparatively small amount of valuable constituents carried away; much less than is taken off where grain is raised and sold or where stock raising is made the means of producing a livelihood.

All profit in feeding animals either for growth or product, comes from an amount of food supplied in excess of that needed to maintain the animals life, and supply the waste of the system. Or to state the problem differently. It takes a certain percentage of food to maintain the animal economically, now if only enough is supplied for that purpose there can be no return. The animal can only live, can't grow, can't give milk. From a careful consideration of these facts the startling maxim is well nigh proved "That it costs half as much to starve an animal to death as to fatten it."

Then it follows that the more an animal can be induced to eat and digest properly, the greater the percentage of profit, not in the growth or product alone but in the residue left for manure as well. Another fact is holding up its face stubbornly to be recognized, only a few however see it. It is this. The only dairy farmers who make a profit when times are dull, as now, are those who have the best dairy cows they can breed or buy, and who give the closest attention to the supply of food; that it be generous and of the best quality, early cut, well cured hay, corn meal, bran middlings, oil meal, roots, anything, everything necessary to keep up the flow and quality of the milk and the physical strength and power of the herd. The fact is therefore apparent that only those who bend their energies to the making of wide awake dairymen of themselves will succeed in making any money out of the business. This fact so apparent on every hand and before us constantly in almost every other business as well, should cause a strong push toward the better way, but there is no perceptible push, those who graduate from the old unprofitable, wasteful, shortsighted way of managing cow and dairy business are few and exceedingly slow about getting diplomas. The aspirants are few and many even of these are conditioned at every examination and turned back to go over the lessons again The balance sheet has the balance on the wrong side almost constantly and the only reason so many keep out of bankruptcy is they make no balance sheet, hence don't know how the matter really stands.

"Knowledge is power" everywhere. It is power in the making of profits out of dairy farming preeminently. Where everybody can see that this is so, it seems strange that men who handle cows are so slow to reach out after knowledge and the valuable experience of others. Scarcely one in ten pays any attention to making himself well informed on the subject, by reading works or taking papers devoted to the calling and a less percentage even than that attend conventions or institutes where dairy questions are discussed and dairy problems elucidated by experts at the business.

Drive ten or fifteen miles from this place on any road leading away, when cattle are going to pasture in Spring and you will see many cows hardly able to carry their hides. It seems to me our farmers fail more in this particular of properly caring for and feeding their cattle, in the Winter than in almost any other. The interests of humanity, and of the owners pocketbook, both cry out against such treatment. Another picture a familiar one to those who go about with eyes open. Think of a cow, perhaps several of them, standing hump backed in fence corners along the road, to rest on the way to or from a brook or puddle a fourth, or perhaps half a mile away, where they must go whenever driven by thirst to seek water, or think of them huddled about the watering place and if frozen up, while a brisk northwester makes it necessary to button your overcoat to your chin, and estimate if you can the animals loss. Loss on the product of the cow, the cold wind using up a large percentage of the food that otherwise would go to make milk.

Loss to the fertility of the farm, the manure dropped about the watering place and on the way, being most of it entirely lost.

Loss again on the product in quality, by having the water contaminated by the manure washed into it.

Finally the demand is for high class goods. There is scarcely ever enough of these.

To the position assigned concerning the product by the consuming world, then, we come at last for the answer to the question.

"Will it Pay?"

Wives and Daughters.

The attractions of literature and art have rarely been more happily combined than in the offer of the well-known Boston publishing house of Holman & Co., who, in return for the trifling sum of thirty-five cents, send their beautiful photo-etching of Mukacsy's world famous painting "Christ Before Pilate," and their elegant new illustrated monthly, *Wives and Daughters*, on a three month's trial subscription.

The picture is too well known to need description, its sale to John Wanamaker for $120,000 having been universally chronicled by the press, but a word of enthusiastic commendation of the new magazine may be allowed.

Wives and Daughters is an ideal production, of sparkling literary and artistic merit, filled with bright stories and charming poems from the pens of such authors as Miss Nora Perry, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Mrs. Grace W. Oliver, Mrs Lavina S. Goodwin, Charles Richards Dodge, Miss Minnie C. Ballard, Miss Helen F. O'Neil, and a host of popular writers. Its illustrations are under the charge of Mr. Fred Webster. The publication is a marvel of good reading in attractive form at a phenomenally low price, and will be found thoroughly worthy of its dedication to pure womanhood. The publishers may be addressed at 2336 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Don't Turn Down Your Lamp.

The Elmira *Advertiser* utters a warning about turning down kerosene lamps to save oil. The fact is to fill the room with a pungent which is very injurious. This gas is credited with the causation of sore throat. During the time, which is not yet over, that the atmosphere of a city has been vitiated with the fumes of naptha, sore throat has prevailed to an alarming extent. Perhaps there is a connection. It is stated by those who ought to know that there is no saving of oil when a lamp is turned down, because the oil is vaporized instead of being burned.

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PATENTS Washington, D. C. Send for circular. E.A. LEHMANN jan30d4t.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA jan30d4t.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. Annual sale 8 000,000 jars.

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ATH-LO-PHO-ROS — PILLS — are a quick, pleasant, safe and sure cure for disordered liver or stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervous or general debility, headache lassitude, diseases of women, &c. Neatly put up 100 for 50c. Athlophoros Remedies are sold by all druggists. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, the Moorish Girl. Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St. N.Y.

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Beware of imitations. See what you buy. Look for hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER COMPANY on back of plaster and on circular around plaster.

AGENTS WANTED to Canvass for Advertising Patronage. A small amount of work done with tact and intelligence may produce a considerable income. Agents earn several hundred dollars in commissions in a single season and incur no personal responsibility. Enquire at the nearest newspaper office and learn that ours is the best known and best equipped establishment for placing advertisements in newspapers and conveying to advertisers the information which they require in order to make their investments wisely and profitably. Men of good address, or women, if well informed and practical, may obtain authority to solicit advertising patronage for us. Apply by letter to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. P M	P M	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 50	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58		11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 15	2 59	11 48	7 53
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 08
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 23
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 09	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17		12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 55		1 30	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A M	A M	P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 00
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	...	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 52	10 30	...	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 02	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 08	7 25
Hunlock's	7 31	11 03	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 14	3 29	7 5
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 24	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 43
	A M	P M	P M	A M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

V. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect FEB. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.42 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.30 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.40 p. m.—Seven o'clock accommodation (daily) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie ar 1 all intermediate stations and Canandaigua ar 2 intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.32 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 8.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.30 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.49 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 3.05 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.39 p. m., Sunbury 5.37 p. m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.37 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

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Soldiers in Old Age.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

In reply to official interrogation, General John Black, Commissioner of Pensions, has just received from most of the European nations a compensation of their laws and customs in the matter of pensions, and they are, by contrast with our own, of profound interest in every soldier. General Black has kindly given to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* access to the manuscript of this important correspondence, and he has "boiled it down" within the easy grasp of the hasty reader.

Foreign military laws assume that every citizen owes the state his life, and so, of course, that the state owes the citizen nothing. A pension, therefore, in foreign countries assumes the distinct form of a charity, granted to a man who owes society the service of a life-time without regard to any compensation whatever.

The French Republic grants pensions for permanent disability and for prolonged service—twenty-five or thirty years. This last is called a "retirement pension," and is, after thirty years, $120 a year for a private soldier, and other sums up to $2,000 a year for a Major-General. The officer or private is allowed to re enlist, and receives an advance in his pay For all active service they get time allowances to hasten their service pension. A pension for disability is always as great as the service, and if entirely disabled the soldier can get an increase over it of twenty per cent. A widow gets about half the pension to which the soldier himself would have been entitled

The French have a queer sort of small pension called "the reform pension." It benefits officers who are "off duty," who can not be recalled to active service and are not entitled to the service pension. They are either undergoing discipline or are off duty on account of an incurable disability not shown to be chargeable to the service. The pension system of the German Empire is the most elaborate in Europe. If an officer is discharged after ten years for being incapacitated for the service he is allowed a pension equal to one-fourth of his former pay, and one-eighteenth additional for each year of service longer than ten years. Any officer at sixty can retire from the army on a pension. Widows' pensions are granted only to those whose husbands have died within one year of the conclusion of peace, and they are good "for one year after widowhood and one year after marriage." Widows of Generals are allowed $350 a year; of Colonels and staff officers $300; of line officers, $200. Non commissioned officers and privates can claim an inalid pension if disabled in the service or after a service of eight years. After eighteen years' service they are entled to a pension without disability. The pension of privates and non-commissioned officers ranges from $2 to $12 a month. The child of a deceased officer is allowed $50 a year as an educational fund till seventeen years of age; and each child of a deceased private or non-commissed officer is entled to $3.50 a month till the completion of the fifteenth year.

All applicants for pensions in Spain get pay till their claim has been passed on. Private soldiers receive from $2 to $4 a month in case of total disability and after twenty years of faithful service. Officers receive pensions of $300 to $1,600 a year for entire loss of sight or a limb in service. Soldiers found begging are arrested, but if their destitution is caused by negligence of an officer, the officer is suspended and punished. All officers are allowed to retire on half-pay after twenty-five years of faithful service, and on full pay after thirty-five.

The pension system in Russia is a sort of soldiers' insurance company. By a donation of the imperial treasury and a taxation of the whole army for a number of years a fund of $50,000,000 was accumulated, and from this all pensions are paid. The pension to officers ranges from $200 to $1,400 a year, and the widow of an officer killed in war is entitled to the whole of her husband's pension; in case of her death, the children. Officers who are totally disabled receive a pension equivalent to their pay. Pensions are generally distributed by a committee, which, in fixing the amount, takes note of the beneficiary's financial condition, giving him money in proportion to his needs.

The pension machine of the Mongolians is very complicated and very peculiar. Under the Chinese code no soldier, disabled or otherwise, has any "right" to a pension, as the pension depends, not on any law or regulation, but on the arbitrary exercise of the will of the Emperor. In fact, the money occasionally received by disabled soldiers is not called a "pension" at all, but "a mark of compassionate distinction."

The heathen Chinese is sharp, ingenious and frugal. He manages, very nearly, to make his warriors fight for nothing and board themselves. The pay of cavalry soldiers is about $2.50 a month; of infantry, $2; and of troops on garrison duty, $1.25 a month. If an ordinary infantry soldier is killed in battle his relatives receive a gratuity of $30 If he has no relations the sum of $3 is appropriated to pay for sacrifices at his grave. But the Chinese government has one dodge that is comparatively inexpensive and is said to work like a charm A good deal of money is saved every year by promoting dead officers instead of pensioning them. In the case of a high officer of the second or third class dying in camp of disease, "the sixth-class button will be conferred on his oldest son." In the case of death by storm, a little money and a good deal of honor will be awarded; the dead man being promoted at once to a high brevet rank—Captains being promoted to be Colonels and Colonels to be Major-Generals, as soon as it is certain that they are dead. In this way a good deal of money is saved. Posthumous rank is made a sort of legal tender. It is remarkable that this shrewd idea has not been utilized in other armies—in the French, for instance.

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